The Daily Sentinel.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

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The Daily Sentinel.

WM E. PELL, Proprietor.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS—THE CARPET-BAGGERS—THEIR UNCONSCIOUS REVELATIONS—BOUTWELL'S EXCLAMATION—A CARPET-BAGGER WITH A SECOND SHIRT—HOW HE CAME BY IT—OTHERS OF THE SAME KIDNEY—GRANT ON HIS TRAVELS—THE CHINESE MISSION—SENATORS READ OUT OF THE PARTY—GEN. HANCOCK.

Washington, July 26, 1868.—Congress will close its present session to morrow.—Not the least among the inducements to this course has been the embarrassment caused by the advent of the carpet-baggers. These gentry, "in their new suits," must needs exhibit themselves to the galleries by speechifying on the floor, and the Democratic members have made themselves merry at their unique display. The other day Mr. Deweese, *(who, I learn, went South a year or two ago, and was employed by the Freedmen's Bureau as a horse doctor—having some time since invented a specific for the bots) rose in the House to advocate the bill providing Springfield rifles to be furnished the Southern negroes. A Democrat feeling or pretending to feel great interest in what was about to be uttered, and waggishly assuming the attitude of listening intently without ability to hear distinctly, suggested that the gentleman from Kidderminster should ascend the rostrum in front of the Speaker's desk. Being flattered, he proceeded to do so, in spite of the vehement expostulations of the Radical leaders, and, to the infinite gratification of the audience, was taken through a delectable "course of sprouts," by Mr. Brooks, and made to confess that "reconstruction" was worse than a failure, and that unless it was accompanied by the bayonet must lead to anarchy. During his speech a dozen Radicals, before inveterately opposed to adjournment, caved in, confessing that it would not do to "stand upon the order of going," but to "go at once." "Great God," said Boutwell, in sotto voice, "let's put a stop to this."

The only man of the "reconstructed representatives" in either House who upon arriving at the metropolis had, as it were, a second shirt, is a Mr. Whittemore, who hails from Massachusetts, via South Carolina, who, says the Boston *Courier*, raised the wind upon arriving in Charleston a year ago in the following very ingenious manner: "He convinced the negroes that their marriages under the old system were invalid and that they must be spliced anew by himself. In some cases couples of darkies came to be remarried who had grand children with them. Whittemore, of course, charged a remunerative fee for his services, and, hence, was enabled to take his seat in respectable apparel as soon as he arrived at the seat of Government." Another of these gentry, who assumes to represent some district in North Carolina, was cooped up so long in a hotel garret here on this account that his family advertised him far and near, and even hinted that he had been spirited away by the "Ku-Klux Klan."—You have already heard of the disgraceful conduct of Abbott in the Senate in respect to his salary. The Radicals themselves literally compelled him to withdraw his vote to swell his own account. To such a depth of degradation have the Radicals reduced the legislative branch of the Government.

The newspapers have done General Grant injustice in assigning motives for his visit to the Rocky Mountains. I feel authorized to say that the "Whisky Ring" had nothing to do with it. The General is fully aware of his deficiency in the accomplishments necessary for the Presidency. Mr. Washburne, who has profitably read "Gil Blas," consequently called the future President's attention to that passage in Le Saye's novel in which it is profoundly laid down that "*without doubt one must travel far before one can have a finished education.*" The General, nevertheless, demurred to the experiment until he was reminded of the wonderful improvement of Colfax from his extensive peregrinations, as evinced in his masterly lectures, which undoubtedly secured him the nomination at Chicago. Grant consequently acquiesced. This is all. Accounts from the foot of the lofty mountains referred to, which the General had reached, have very recently been received in this city, and it is matter for congratulation that he is represented as decidedly improved. He is less reticent already—indeed talks quite glibly and has even written two or three letters of considerable length without so much as an unpardonable grammatical error.—Whether elected or not, it is understood that the General will favor the public with his observations, either in the way of lectures or in the more grave and permanent form of a book.

There is a very important article in the *Chronicle* of this morning, which is almost sufficient to prove a most extensive and *bona fide* split off from the Radical party of men fully able to crush it to atoms. The responsible editor, whose expressions are always double-leaded, formally reads out of the party, Senators Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Fowler and Van Winkle as emphatically as Greeley kicks out Thad. Stevens. Forney charges the failure of the reconstruction scheme directly to these men, and then proceeds: "That Andrew Johnson held out hopes to these seven men that he would moderate his course is disproved by the fact that nearly all of them have been known as receiving favors at his hands since they voted to keep him in office —*as indeed most of them had previously put themselves in his power.* His inability to the laws and his encouragement of the traitors in the South have been more frequent since his acquittal than before, thus establishing the fact that they know that his scheme to overthrow the Government would not be abandoned, even in the face of their deplorable concessions to the argument of his generously rewarded counsel."

The story of General Hancock's dissatisfaction with the Democratic Presidential ticket is entirely false. He will shortly endorse it by a public letter.

Senator Hendricks left this afternoon for home. He will be met at Union, on the Indiana State line, by a large delegation of citizens, who will tender him an ovation, preparatory to his entering the canvass for Governor of that State. He expresses the greatest confidence in Indiana giving an overwhelming majority for Seymour and Blair.

Hon. D. W. Vorhees, who has been lying very ill from the effects of a sun-stroke, is now able to leave his room, and will soon be ready to commence his canvass for Congress. He is now enthusiastic for Seymour and Blair, and, like Senator Hendricks, regards Indiana as safe for the Democratic ticket, by a handsome majority.

*Perhaps there is a mistake in this statement. We do not think that Deweese was ever connected with the Bureau. The writer is also in fault as to his allusions to Mr. Lash. He is a very clever man, and not a violent Republican, and was confined to his room by indisposition.

WHAT DOES THE WHITE MAN MEAN?—A good deal has been said of the readiness of the Southern freedmen to avail themselves of the opportunities of education, and one peculiarity, which has elicited comment among those not accustomed before the war to know much of them, is their knowledge of character. A correspondent of the New York *Times* refers to this trait in one of his letters, and says that a very intelligent colored man in South Carolina accounted for it by saying "We have been watched for it by saying "We have been watching white men all our lives to find out what they mean."

It is a matter of congratulation to the colored race at this time that they possess this faculty, and we may add that it is a matter of hopeful augury to the country. "To find out what the white men mean" is more important to them now than ever. With their natural faculties of discernment, and the additional intelligence which they will obtain from education, they will be in a condition to make this one of the most advantageous studies of their leisure hours.—Nay, they ought to think of it when they are at work, when they are plowing, wood-chopping, sowing, reaping; when they are lying down and when they are rising up, this should be the great problem for their solution—"What does the white man mean?"

As soon as they begin to read history a little, they will have some light on this subject, for they will there see that the white man has always been aggressive, rapacious of land and power, belligerent and bloody in his competitions with his own color, whilst as to all other colors he has uniformly crowded them out of his way, or enslaved or annihilated them. No terms at all but thorough submission and subordination he ever conceded to Indians of the East or West, to Africans, or any inferior race, and therefore when the white radicals of the North profess towards the Africans of the South a policy so exceptional to all the traditions of their color, the freedmen may well inquire "What do they mean? Is it possible that they love us so much?—Was the late bloody war fought altogether for our benefit? Are they really going to give us those forty acre farms? Is it because they love us so much that they give us the right to vote and put us on juries?"

All these questions the freedmen, with increasing education, will one day be able to answer. They may even now be wondering why it is that the men who want to give them, without preparation, sudden and unqualified suffrage, and a place on juries, refuse it to their brethren in the North, who have long been free and educated, and whose numbers are too small in the communities where they live to be any cause of apprehension. This is a subject worthy their constant meditation. "What does the white man mean" by this, ought to awaken their serious reflections. The more they reflect the more they will become satisfied that he means good to himself, not to them—that he means political power, and that there is also the amiable desire to humiliate their old masters by forcing their former slaves upon them in the jury box and in suffrage, whilst they will not permit the black people of the North to vote or sit by their side in juries. This amazing inconsistency will not be lost upon a people who have devoted their lives to studying "what the white man means," and their future conduct will be governed accordingly.

The result of reflection and of increasing intelligence will be in the end to satisfy the intelligent Southern freedmen that the whites of the South are their best friends, for the excellent reason, if for no other, that their interests are identical. We say nothing of the effect of old associations and the ancient interchange of kindly offices. We rest the whole case on the mutual dependence of the Southern whites and blacks.—*Baltimore Sun.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grocery and Commission Business!

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to carry on, at his old place of business, on Hargett Street, the Grocery and Commission Business in its various branches.

He will always keep on hand everything usually found in a FIRST CLASS Family Grocery establishment. There is no necessity for particularizing.

The stringency of the times compels him to adopt, strictly,

THE CASH SYSTEM!

Do not, therefore, send orders, or scrips, or make application for credit

He will pay prompt attention to, and make regular returns on account of, all CONSIGNMENTS, to be sold on COMMISSION.

REFERENCES: Gov. Jonathan Worth and Jno. G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

JEFFS K. FERRELL.

Raleigh, July 21-1m

PHOTOGRAPHS!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS AT WATSON'S GALLERY.

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES on hand I have concluded to reduce my stock by selling Frames and Cases, with Pictures complete, for about ONE HALF the usual price, for thirty days.

The stock is new and the finest assortment ever brought to this Market. CALL EARLY.

J. W. WATSON.

June 27-1t

Chowan Baptist Female Institute.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Wednesday in October with a full corps of able and experienced instructors.

In view of the diminished means of our people and in order to afford the advantages of education to as great a number as possible the Trustees have reduced the charges for Board and Tuition as low as is consistent with the large facilities afforded.

For full information, address

A. McDOWELL.

July 16-2m*

Wheat Thresher and Carrier.

JUST RECEIVED, another of SINCLAIR'S celebrated open-wrought, 28 inch cylinder, which will be sold with or without the Straw Carrier. Apply at once, to save expenses of transportation from Baltimore.

JAMES M. TOWLES.

July 16-tf

Lime, Lime.

EXPECTED DAILY, 50 bbls. fresh LOCKPORT LIME, which will be sold low at Depot.

JAS M. TOWLES

Commission Merchant.

July 16-1w

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

2,500 bushels White Corn at

UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

July 21-tf

SUGAR! SUGAR!! SUGAR!!!

15,000 lbs. Sugar, different grades, on hand at

UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

July 21-tf

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!! MOLASSES!!!

2,000 gallons Molasses at

UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

July 21-tf

CANDY! CANDY!!

300 lbs. Fresh Candy just received at

UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

July 21-tf

Soap, Soap.

2,500 LBS. ROSIN SOAP.

Just received by

UPCHURCH & DODD.

June 22-tf

Salt, Salt.

100 SACKS MORE FINE SALT.

For sale at

UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

June 22-tf

Leather, Leather.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF HEMLOCK LEATHER.

For sale by

UPCHURCH & DODD.

June 22-tf

Essence of Coffee.

ANOTHER SUPPLY ESS. OF COFFEE.

Just received at

UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

June 22-tf

Meal, Meal, Meal.

FINE WHITE BOLTED MEAL, the best in town, for sale by

DOUGLAS BELL.

July 17-tf

Corn, Corn, Corn.

500 BUSHELS.

For sale at low price.

DOUGLAS BELL.

July 17-tf

Bacon, Bacon, Bacon.

10,000 LBS. RIB SIDES

Just received by

DOUGLAS BELL.

July 17-tf

Family Roe Herring.

20 HALF BARRELS.

In Store and for sale by

DOUGLAS BELL.

July 17-tf

Flour, Flour, Flour.

20 BBLS. N. C. FLOUR, in store and for sale, at low price, to close consignment.

DOUGLAS BELL.

June 26-tf

Corn! Prime White Corn!!

ONE DOLLAR AND A-HALF per bushel.

Just received by

DOUGLAS BELL.

June 26 tf

Bacon, Bacon, Bacon.

5,000 LBS. RIB SIDES, which will be sold for cash, very low, by

DOUGLAS BELL.

June 26-tf

HERRINGS, HERRINGS.

25 half bbls. N. C. Roe Herrings.

30 " " Cut do

20 " Labrador do

For sale low by

DOUGLAS BELL.

June 22-tf

PRIME CAROLINA RICE.

Just received by

DOUGLAS BELL.

June 22-tf

Corn, Corn.

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN, now arriving at

DOUGLAS BELL'S.

June 22-tf

CORN! CORN! CORN!

1,000 BUSHELS CORN,—PRIME WHITE! The cheapest in town. For sale by

DOUGLAS BELL.

July 11-tf

SOLE LEATHER,

TRUNKS, VALISES,

LEATHER AND MOROCCO

TRAVELING BAGS,

For Ladies and Gentlemen, at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

April 23-tf

25 FACTORY CHEESE.

W. ROB'T ANDREWS.

April 30-tf

IRISH POTATOES FOR PLANTING.

10 bbls. White Mercer Potatoes.

10 bbls. Peach Blow do

15 bbls. N. C. do

At ANDREWS'.

Mar 5—tf

FAMILY FLOUR.

25 bbls. Family Patapsco,

25 " Superfine

15 " Family N. C.

At ANDREWS'.

Mar 5—tf

10 CASKS ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER in bottles

W. ROB'T ANDREWS.

April 30-tf

25 BOXES FRESH CANDIES—Assorted.

W. ROB'T ANDREWS.

April 30-tf

50 DOZ CANS FRESH PEACHES.

W. ROB'T ANDREWS.

April 30-tf

25 BBLS PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.

W. ROB'T ANDREWS.

April 30-tf

1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN.

Just received

W. ROB'T ANDREWS.

Fayetteville St.

April 30-tf

5,000 LBS. BALTIMORE BACON,—Sides and Shoulders, low

W. ROB'T ANDREWS.

April 30-tf

GEO. L. TONNOFFSKI,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

No. 31, FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

(NEAR TUCKER HALL.)

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of choice

Groceries, Confections, Fine Wines, Ales, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Liberal advances given. Commissions light.

Jan 29-148-tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY

500 lbs Family Lard in Kegs.

TONNOFFSKI'S

Feb 3-150-tf

CATSUPS AND SAUCES.

At TONNOFFSKI'S.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S genuine imported Chow-Chow and Picallili, at

TONNOFFSKI'S

Mar 18—tf

FINE WINES, ALES LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

At TONNOFFSKI'S.

March 2—tf

10 CASES CANNED GOODS,

At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Mar 18—tf

Cotton Yarns.

IN STORE, TWO BALES COTTON YARNS, No. 10, on sale.

JAS M. TOWLES.

Commission Merchant.

July 16-1w

44 Fayetteville Street.

SELF SEALING ONE AND TWO QUART Fruit Jars.

J. BROWN,

With Hart & Lewis

Raleigh, July 15-tf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GENUINE IMPORTED

WINES & LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNE OF THE FOLLOWING brands:

"Carte Blanche."

"Bouzy Exqua"

"Fleur de Sillery."

"Heidsick"

Choice N. C. Scuppernong, on draught and in cases.

Port, Madeira and Sherry, in cases

Pure French and Apple Brandy.

" Rye and Corn Whiskey

" Holland Gin.

" Jamaica Rum.

" Blackberry Wine.

" " Brandy.

W. H. JONES & CO.,

Auc. & Com. Merchants.

July 14-tf

CORN!

1,000 bushels now in store.

W H JONES & CO.,

Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

July 20-tf

Cheese! Cheese!

Just received a lot of Choice Factory Cheese.

W. H. JONES & CO.,

Auctioneers & Com Merchants.

July 20-tf

Seed Wheat.

CHOICE MARYLAND SEED WHEAT.

A limited consignment

W H JONES & CO.,

Auctr's and Com Merchants.

July 23-tf

BACON.

Choice N. C. [illegible] Sides and Shoulders. Also Western Shoulders [illegible]

W. H. JONES & CO.,

Auction & Com. Merchants.

July 20-tf

Sugar! Sugar!

An assorted supply just received.

W. H. JONES & CO.

July 20-tf

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

CORNER HIGH & WATER STREETS,

PORTSMOUTH, Va.

Will sell in the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Liverpool, or London, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipments, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandise.

June 17-3m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Best Blood Purifier in the WORLD.

DR. LAWRENCE'S

CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS,

FOR THE CURE OF

SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS,

SUCH AS

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES, ENLARGEMENT AND ULCERATION OF THE GLANDS, JOINTS, BONES, LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c., RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS, SORE EYES, OLD SORES, DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, GENERAL BAD HEALTH,

AND ALL OTHER DISEASES CAUSED

By an Impure State of the Blood.

The following, among many hundreds of our best citizens, testify to its wonderful efficacy.

Home Certificates from Physicians.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and reliable Alterative, &c, and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.

A. D. MOORE, M. D.,

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R. G. BARHAM, M. D.,

W. A. DUGGAN, M. D.,

E. BARNES, M. D.,

L. W. KING, M. D.,

S. WOODARD, M. D.,

W. T. BREWER, M. D.

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.

T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

☞ The ROSADALIS thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

☞ IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and endorsed by the Leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D., CHEMIST,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

(Late of Wilson, North Carolina.)

PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold WHOLESALE by all the principal WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, in all the large cities of the United States and British America, and retail by Druggists everywhere.

All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered Address

DR. J. J. Lawrence,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,

29 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.

Jan 31-'48-1y

SWEET SPRINGS.

MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA,

WILL BE OPENED for the reception of visitors JUNE 20th and, as heretofore, will be kept as a strictly first-class hotel. Passengers from the South will take Tenn. & Va. R. R. to Bonsack's Station, where first-class coaches will be in readiness to convey them to the Springs.

☞ Board [illegible] per day. [illegible]

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER made in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Wake County, at May Term, 1868, in the case of J. R. Rogers, Administrator, and J. R. Rogers against Sion H. Rogers, I will sell, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 20th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., all the Real Estate of the late Sion Rogers subject to the widow's dower.

The lands are situate about six miles North of Raleigh, and there are about ONE THOUSAND acres.

TERMS—Twelve months credit.

The undersigned, living upon the premises, will take great pleasure in showing the same to persons desirous of purchasing.

J. ROWAN ROGERS,

Commissioner.

July 18-1d

VINE HILL ACADEMY,

Scotland Neck, N. C.

THIRD SESSION begins July 10th. Tuition $40 and and $25. Board and tuition, including every thing except washing, $125.

Address J. M. LOVEJOY.

July 1-2awtw

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1846

ACCUMULATED ASSETS,

$20,000,000.00.

ANNUAL INCOME,

$7,530,886.89.

SURPLUS ASSETS OVER $6,000,000.

AVERAGE DIVIDENDS OVER 50 PER CENT.

Insure your life in the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, which has proven to be the *cheapest, best and most reliable Company in the world*, because it has the largest amount of surplus, largest number of Policy holders, and rates of expenses less. Simply a Mutual Benefit Society—a combination of individuals united to help one another by the *safest* and *best* method known; and if a member cannot make but two or three payments, will receive his proportionate amount.

Will issue Policies on any plan devised.

S. D. WAIT, General Ag't,

Raleigh, N. C.

June 2-tf

The Arlington Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF VIRGINIA.

A VIRGINIA AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTION. ITS FUNDS ARE KEPT IN THE SOUTH. IT HAS MET WITH UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. ITS FORTUNES ARE ESTABLISHED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY.

The Company has capital and assets against its liability, that will compare favorably with any Life Insurance Company on the continent, which is the true test of responsibility.

Its affairs are cautiously administered by selected Directors, of responsibility and business capacity.

It has established its claim to Southern Patronage.

OFFICERS:

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William H. Palmer,	Samuel M. Price

LEWIS C. HANES, Ag't,

Lexington, N. C.

Jan 28-146-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. R. S. PRIMROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR

CRESYLIC SOAPS,

AND

SAPONACEOUS COMPOUNDS.

(PATENTED.)

Manufactured under License solely by

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

100 Elizabeth Street, New York.

CRESYLIC ACID, well known as certain in its effects for the above purposes, is now for the first time made available for common use. With [illegible] [illegible] various compounds are being manufactured by the undersigned, whose Family Soaps have long been a staple article in the market.

Sheep Dip.

For curing Scab and destroying Insects on Sheep.

5	pound canisters wholesale,		$1 25
10	do	do	2 25
50	do kegs	do	10 00
200	do barrels	do	35 00

Proportions are one pound Dip to five gallons water for five to ten sheep, according to size.

Plant Protector.

In solution for destroying and repelling Insects from Trees or Plants. In 1 and 3 pound canisters at 50 cents and $1; larger packages same price as Sheep Dip.

Cresylic Ointment.

For cure of Foot Rot, &c. In addition for destroying insects, &c. on stock. In 2 pound canisters $1.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap.

In tablets for convenient use in washing Horses, Dogs, Pigs, &c., destroying insects of all kinds, protecting from Flies, curative of Sores, Scratches and Gall of all kinds. 10 cents per lb., or in boxes, 3 dozen tablets, $1.50.

Laundry and No. 1 Soaps.

For use in scrubbing and [illegible] Send for a descriptive pamphlet.

June 25-3m

WALTER CLARK,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HALIFAX, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Halifax and adjoining Counties. Also in the Federal Courts and Courts of Bankruptcy.

Jan 29-148-6m

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OUT AT

NEW YORK COST!!

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CROCKERY AND HARDWARE.

OWING TO CONTINUED ILL HEALTH, AND consequent inability to give proper attention to my business, I have concluded to offer my entire stock of

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Notions and Hosiery, Crockery and Hardware,

AT

NEW YORK COST FOR CASH.

All who are in want of good and fashionable Goods would do well to call at once, before the Goods are picked over.

A. KLINE.

Corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Sts.,

Raleigh, N. C

June 26-1m

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S!

YOU MAY FIND

NEW GOODS

Just Received at LOW PRICES.

Our friends shall have Goods as cheap as they can be bought at any other House.

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN:

SUCH AS PRINTS AT 12½ TO 15;

And all DRESS GOODS in proportion

A good stock of Goods for Boys and Men; N. C. CASSIMERES and JEANS, &c.

At the old stand of

S. H. YOUNG.

Nov. 27—96-tf

HARDWARE &C.

THOMAS H. BRIGGS,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IRON, STEEL,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

CARRIAGE MATERIAL,

PAINTS, VARNISHES,

COLORS, OILS,

GLUE AND GLASS

ALSO

Agents for the sale of

Burr and Esopus Mill Stones, Bolting Cloth,

India Rubber and Leather Belting, Circular Saws, Iron Verandahs, Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work.

☞ *Two doors below Southern Express Office.*

April 30-tf

GLASS PRESERVE JARS,

STONE JARS,

JUGS AND CHURNS,

OLD DOMINION NAILS,

MOULDING, BEAD,

JACK AND FORE PLANES.

Just received at

THOS. H. BRIGGS'.

July 10-tf

RALEIGH

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.

All orders promptly attended to.

THOS. H. BRIGGS,

Proprietor.

July 10-tf

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WHITE GRANITE DINNER WARE,

GLASS GOBLETS, TUMBLERS AND WINE GLASSES,

BOWLS AND PITCHERS,

WATER PITCHERS.

Just received and for sale,

J. BROWN,

With Hart & Lewis

Raleigh, N. C., June 30, 1868.

COLLINS & HEATH,

79 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing,	Mount Vernon Cook Stove,
Sheet Lead,	Patapsco Cook,
Lead Pipe,	Roger Williams's, Union Cook,
Iron Pipe,	Poste Range,
Terra Cotta Pipe,	European Range,
Brass Cocks,	Magee Range,
Plated Cocks,	Spruce Range,
Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath Tubs,	Emerald Range,
Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters,	Hayward, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces,
Water Closets,	Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick.
Iron and China Basins,	Parlor, Church and Stoves in great variety.
Hydrants,	All the different styles of Grates,
Pumps,	High Up and Low Down Portable Grates, &c.
Rams, Fountains,	
Water Wheels,	
Garden Vases,	
Water-Coolers,	
Refrigerators, &c.	

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city

May 15-1y

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY!

44 Fayetteville Street,

FINE IVORY HANDLED DINNER AND TEA Knives, Plated Forks, Table and Tea Spoons, Good Knives and Forks for Family use, Rogers and Westenholm's Congress Knives.

J. BROWN,

With Hart & Lewis.

Raleigh, July 8-tf

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & BRO

MANUFACTURERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN LADIES', GENTS', BOYS' AND WAGON SADDLES,

Coach, Buggy, Cart and Wagon Harness,

BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES

and all other goods usually kept in a regular saddlery establishment.

They will sell, a short time, for cash, at a small advance on cost, in order to reduce their heavy stock now on hand.

Citizens and strangers, visiting the City, who wish to purchase goods, will do well to look at our stock, 4th, door North of Post Office and opposite Market Square, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb 7-154-tf

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, (THAT GIVE TO RAL) THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY SAY VIA R. & G. R. R.

WE inaugurated and are the *Great through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the *ten Thousand* Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State last Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $35,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight ROUTE,

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are requested *so to direct your Freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignors to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., *via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:

Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:

Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 187, Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

(Via Annamessic,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:

Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light street Wharf.

C. B. ALLEN,

Freight Ag't

Raleigh N. C

Aug 6-305-tf

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Raleigh, N. C., May 20th, 1868.

On and after May 20th, 1868, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	9,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	2,40 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10,35 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	3,45 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	1,15 P. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh	10,05 A. M.

The Mail Trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South.

A. B. ANDREWS,

Supt. of Transportation.

may 21-tf

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

ESTABLISHED 1831.

KADER BIGGS. JOS. J. BIGGS.

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, Va.

SPECIAL AND ENTIRE ATTENTION to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of produce and prompt returns made.

Our long experience in business gives us superior advantages in making sales at the highest market prices.

Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions.

Liberal advances made on produce in hand.

Refer to A. M. McPheeters, Esq., Gen. Thos. Bragg, and Hon. B. F. Moore, Raleigh; A. T. Mial, Esq., Wake; Col. Adam J. Brown, Smithfield; Maj. D. S. Hill Louisburg; Gen. Joshua Barnes, Wilson; Hon. Asa Biggs, Tarboro, and Messrs. John Myers & Son, Washington.

Norfolk, Va., June 1—tf

STAVES WANTED.

WE will CONTRACT for, or purchase, at MARKET PRICES on arrival,

500,000 Red Oak Hhd Staves,

500,000 White Oak Hhd "

100,000 White Oak " Heading,

75,000 White Oak Pipe Staves,

50,000 White Oak Bbl "

Norfolk Inspection.

The White Oak Staves and Heading will be received as soon as they can be delivered. The Red Oaks, from September to January next.

Dimensions, and full particulars for getting Staves properly, furnished on application to

CHARLES REID & SON,

Norfolk, Va.

Mar 19—tf

DR. JORDAN, OF NORFOLK, VA.

TREATS DISEASES OF THE THROAT, WINDPIPE AND LUNGS,

By a modification of the plan of the late Dr. Green, of New York, with a success beyond any other treatment ever instituted.

He has devoted much time and treated Female Complaints, hitherto considered incurable, with gratifying results. Skin diseases of the most inveterate character, he has had the good fortune to cure in a short time.

Norfolk is one of the best retreats for patients of either class on the American Continent.

Norfolk, Va., June 15-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAIN AND FLOUR SACKS!

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

"Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory"

is prepared to furnish GRAIN SACKS of any desired size or quality, and at short notice. Also COTTON AND PAPER FLOUR SACKS neatly printed to order.

Information promptly furnished upon application.

W. E. ASTEN & CO.,

25 Pearl St., New York City.

June 17-3m

FRESH PEACHES!

50 dozen 3 lb., Cans (1qt.) $4.00 per doz.

15 " 6 lb., " (2qt.) $8.00 "

ALL WARRANTED FRESH.

The Cans are sealed with wax and can be used again.

Apply to

E. H. POGUE

Hillsboro, N. C.

Feb 19-166-tf

Important to Printers.

A GOOD PRINTER, capable of conducting a good Weekly paper, of reliable character and sober habits, or a gentleman with some means who is desirous of becoming an Editor, can hear of a situation in an intelligent community, in the Eastern part of the State. The necessary materials and a fair business can be had, on moderate terms, for the continuation of a weekly paper, on application to

EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL.

June 18-2w

PRINTER'S NEWS INK.

FOR THE accommodation of our cotemporaries in the State, we propose to keep on hand a quantity of NEWSPAPER INK manufactured in Philadelphia, and will sell it, for cash, at Philadelphia prices. We have it in kegs of 50 and 25 pounds each, at 20 cts. per pound. The cash must accompany orders. Apply to the

EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL.

Apr. 6-tf

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

Three months	$2.00
Six months	4.00
One year	8
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	4.00
" " " six months	2.0
Weekly Sentinel, one year	2.00
" " six months	1.0

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET:

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

GEN. BLAIR'S LETTERS.

"I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration?"—*Gen. Blair's Letter to Col. Brodhead.*

The above sentiment, as well as the general drift, intent and meaning of the entire letter, as also Gen. Blair's letter of acceptance, and his speech at Omaha, have the ring of the true metal, and furnish the keynote of the great contest being waged between Democrats and Conservatives, on the one hand, and the Radical party, on the other.

A *sickly* Conservatism, here and there, infesting minds which love to linger half way between the starting point and the goal of certainty and assurance, made some persons cringe and close their eyes as if anticipating an explosion, when the letter to Col. Brodhead first appeared, because they said it meant war—it meant revolution; and chimeras and hob-goblins dire disturbed their dreams. Not so with the great body of earnest, honest people in the land, who were tired of war and surfeited with revolution. To them it was the key note of deliverance to the enslaved South—it was the harbinger of triumph for the Constitution and the restoration of the Federal Union.—That whole letter, which has caused such a fluttering with timid minds, frightened the Radicals so terribly, and made them raise the clamor of war and bloodshed, contains not a sentiment hostile to those he has since uttered; but the quotation above, to which no Conservative or Democrat objects, contains the sum and the substance of all that he has said or written.

Every Union man of the North was impelled by the above sentiment to give his sanction to the late war, in its inception, in 1861, and to support it until it was said the Government had triumphed and the Union was saved. This sentiment nerved the arm of Gen. Blair to fight for the Union. It was the alleged attempt to revolutionize the Government and destroy it, on the part of the South, which aroused the patriotism of the North to save it. Will Radicals or Republicans say that the effort to save the Union from usurpation and destruction was wrong, was unpatriotic, was wicked? "Shall we submit to the usurpations of" the Congress and the Radical party, "by which the Government has been overthrown?" Shall those usurpations be allowed to complete its destruction, lest the quiet of the nation be disturbed? Just such a course, on the part of the Government and the Union men, would have resulted in the triumph of secession. "Shall we submit,"—shall the friends of the Constitution, of the Union and of civil liberty, quietly and still longer submit to, indeed acquiesce in, these dangerous and destructive usurpations of Congress, or shall we resist? To submit, declares the success of secession,—the triumph of the revolution and the end of the Government. It may yet be saved by an effort. Its restoration may yet be complete. Was it worth saving when the South "rebelled?" Was it worth a war to save it, when the South seceded? Is it not worth the same effort to save it now? Or has the Government been so blasted and ruined, that it is not *worth* saving?

But, says one, if Gen. Blair's plan is carried out—if the National Executive attempts to arrest the mischief and ruin occasioned by the unconstitutional Reconstruction acts of Congress, war will come. Tush! Whence will it come? Will the Southern States and the "loil militia" attempt to prevent the execution of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof? Will they (take) war upon the government? Nonsense. Have they not had a sufficient taste of war?

See what the whole people of the United States have submitted to, for the last three years, and yet no war. The *truly loyal* North,—see what it has borne without bloodshed. In the forcible language of Mr. Blair,

"The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union, have taken from the President the powers vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury, and the great writ of right, the *habeas corpus*—shields of safety for every citizen, and which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our Revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental charter of our liberties—have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our own race have been attainted, convicted, condemned, and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentment, or trial, or witnesses, but by Congressional enactment of *ex post facto* laws, and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition denying even to a full and legal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law.—The same usurping authority has substituted as electors in place of the men of our own race, thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright, through the management of Freedmen's Bureaus and the emissaries of conspirators in other States; and, to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order to make this barbarism supreme."

These are some of the usurpations, the indignities, the insults, they have been bearing for three years, and yet there has been no bloodshed. Is it likely that, when the people of this great nation rise in their might and say that these usurpations must come to an end—they are all null and void—that these Southern States are States and the people under the Constitutions of their own making alone have the right to change or modify their own governments;—that the governments now in existence are invalid, are null;—that the new Constitutions they have formed are worthless, because not made in accordance with the chartered rights of a free people, are violative of the Constitution of the United States,—think you, when the people of the United States rise in their might and say these things, as they will say them in thunder tones next November, when they elect Seymour and Blair, that there will be war? And think you, when the President, who takes the oath to obey the Constitution, *does* it, and declares that unconstitutional laws are no laws at all, and that governments, formed without Constitutional warrant, as the new governments of the South have been, are no valid governments, and never can be valid, under the Constitution of the United States, that we shall then have war? Think you that the carpet baggers and scallawags and negroes will take up arms against the government, when the government simply determines to carry out the mandate of the people and of the supreme law of the land? Surely not.

Well, but General Blair's plans are revolutionary? It is easy to call things hard names, but *prove* it. The sole object of Gen. Blair is to check revolution—to arrest its progress—to correct its abuses and evils—to rid the Country of the evil consequences of revolution. The active usurping power of the Government became dizzy by its success in putting down revolution, reason lost its balance and the government became deranged. Gen. Blair proposes, after the people have restored it to a sound mind, with all it members performing their proper functions, that it should set about at once to repair the damages and remove the obstructions which its damaged condition produced.

The condition of affairs is *unique, sui generis*. The status of the Southern States is unlike that of any other, if the government should be restored to its proper constitutional forms. No history, no dissertations upon law, human or divine, furnish a parallel case. The governments now in the Southern States were not formed by the people—nor are they the result of the rebellion or the usurpation of one portion of the people against the existing governments. They are simply *ordered, created* by Congress, without a shadow of right or authority, but simply because Congress, usurping all the powers of government, determined that such governments should be formed.—The people acting were mere machines.—They were told, 'do this and you shall live, and if you don't you shall perish.' Hence, they acted under duress, the necessity of compulsion and fear.

Now, according to Gen. Blair's scheme, the Government being restored to its senses by the people, simply removes the obstructions to the free action and voice of the people, produced by usurpation and revolution, and they at once displace the governments in existence by following the simple forms of the Constitutions in force in 1860, and form or restore the governments destroyed by the revolution. Will this necessarily bring war upon us? We think not. Nay, we do not believe it. The voice of the people, the whole people, will command, and all will obey. Discord, usurpation, malformations in government will cease, and the Union and Constitution being then "one and inseparable," *we shall have* PEACE. Let the ball roll on, and let the people rally for SEYMOUR AND BLAIR!

REVOLUTION.—The President of the United States is elected by a majority of the electoral votes and not by a majority of the votes of the whole people. This is the fundamental law laid down in the Constitution of the United States. Objectionable it may be, but it must remain the law until it is repealed. *The Democracy refuse to submit to Grant's election if he is elected in the Constitutional method.* The *Sentinel* endorses this revolutionary programme and hopes that an attempt will be made to resist the inauguration of General Grant, even if elected in the same way that all Presidents have been elected heretofore. Proceed, gentlemen; some of you may get more war than beefsteak, before you are done with it.

The foregoing, which has been shown us in the last number of the Radical organ in this City, is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. That paper, under its Yankee auspices, has all the mendacity of the "old issue," without a tithe of its ability. The article from the New York *World*, to which it probably refers, as having been endorsed by the *Sentinel*, says and means nothing more than that if, in defiance of the will of the majority of the people and in violation of the "Constitutional method," the Radicals attempt to declare Grant elected, and to hold on, by force and usurpation, to the powers of the government, the Democracy of the country *will not submit*. We do not believe that they *will* or *ought to* submit to such a destruction of the government. If the majority, expressed in the "Constitutional method," is against them, like peaceable and law abiding citizens they *will* submit.

Again we brand the statement of the Radical organ relative both to ourselves, and the supporters of Seymour and Blair, as false, inside and out.

It is the Radical-rebel-revolutionary party that threaten to have Grant for President, whether the people say so or not, or—war! They must be defeated at the polls, or we shall have the awful scenes of the four years between 1861 and 1865 re-enacted!

Let us have peace, says Grant. Grant's masters in Congress seek a new civil war at the South.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smith.

The following bills were reported from Committee, recommending their passage, to wit:

The Code of Civil Procedure;

Bill in relation to legal process;

Bill to regulate the execution of capital offences;

Bill concerning the government of Courts;

Bill to limit liabilities of sheriffs;

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the French Broad Railroad Company.

The following bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee, and they were discharged from their further consideration, to wit:

Resolution in relation to the late Clerks of the several Courts.

Bill to attach the County of Catawba to the 10th. Judicial District.

Bill to prevent the distillation of wheat and corn.

Bill in relation to a uniform valuation of land.

Bill in relation to the records of the late Courts of Equity.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Mr. Blythe: A bill to punish conspiracy, insurrection, rebellion, &c. Referred to a special Committee of three, viz: Messrs. Blythe, Shoffner and Mason.

By Mr. Love: A bill to prevent the obstruction of the free passage of fish up the Valley River in Cherokee county. Referred to a select Committee of five, viz: Messrs. Love, Blythe, Eaves, Moore, of Yancy, and Smith.

By Mr. Brogden: A bill to provide for the funding of the matured interest of the public debt.

By Mr. Rich: A bill to amend an ordinance to aid the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company.

By Mr. Wynne: A bill regulating the selling of land under execution, &c.

By Mr. Sweet: A bill providing for the filling of vacancies that may occur in the General Assembly.

By Mr. Respass: A bill to vacate certain lands to the State. [This bill provides that for failing to pay tax on land for two years in succession, the land shall be forfeited to the State.

By Mr. Jones: A bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mutual Home Insurance Company. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to extend the Chatham Railroad, on its third reading:

Mr. Sweet offered the following amendment, as the second section, to wit: "The Chatham Railroad Company shall not expend any money on that portion of its line South of its intersection with the Western Railroad, except for the survey and location of the same, until that portion of its line between its junction with the North Carolina Railroad and its intersection with the Western Railroad is completed and in operation, with sufficient rolling stock and suitable Depots, freight engines, machine shops and builings, nor until the obligation expressed in the proviso in section one of this act shall have been complied with;"

Which was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading by the following vote: Ayes 41, Nays none,—and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to negotiate a loan not exceeding $100,000; and the resolution passed its second reading,—Messrs. Barnes and Robbins voting in the negative. This resolution had been sent to the House, under the impression that it required only one reading, and the resolution was returned, by request of the Senate.

ON CALENDAR.

Bill to make Bank bills a set off; passed its second reading.

Bill to repeal an ordinance appointing Commissioners to investigate the accounts and affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company; passed its second reading.

Bill requiring replevy bonds in attachment cases; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Bill defining the boundaries of land granted by the State; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to furnish a statement of the expenses incurred by the late Constitutional Convention, and to itemize said statement.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to lay it on the table, which was rejected.

Mr. Etheridge moved it be referred to the Committee on Finance. Lost.

Mr. Cook moved to include the expenses of the Convention of 1865 '66. Agreed to.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by including, "what disposition has been made of the Common School fund." Agreed to.

Mr. Forkner moved the further consideration of the matter be postponed until the next session of the General Assembly. Withdrawn.

Mr. Eaves moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, was in favor of voting the whole thing down, and moved the whole matter be postponed until the second Tuesday in November. Lost.

Mr. Etheridge moved to amend, by instructing the Treasurer to furnish a statement of what disposition has been made of the $100,000, since the adjournment of the late Convention up to the time of the instalment of the present Treasurer. (What 100,000?)—Agreed to.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, as amended, it was passed by a unanimous vote.

Some time was consumed in discussing the above resolution and the various amendments.

Mr. Love urged the adoption of his resolution, that the people might know what was done with their money. He objected to its being encumbered with so many amendments, evidently intended to stifle it. He ably urged the propriety of embodying these amendments in separate resolutions, and promised to vote for all of them, if so presented.

Mr. Robbins also appealed to those who presented the amendments, to present them in separate resolutions, and pledged himself to vote in favor of them. They were not entirely germane to the original resolution. Some gentlemen had said the object was to offsett the inquiry into the acts of the late Constitutional Convention, by bringing forward other matters. It was an *honest confession*, to admit that the acts of the late Convention needed offsetting! But he would inform gentlemen that the Conservative party was not responsible for the Convention of 1865-'6. The *present* Governor of N. C. called it; the Hon. President of this Senate sat in it as a member; and many other leading Radicals participated. And the white voters of the State (now the Conservatives) voted down its work! He wanted the country to take notice that the manifest purpose of these numerous amendments was to prevent the Treasurer's Report from being received this session. The evident anxiety of the Radicals here to kill off the resolution, by overloading it with cumbrous amendments, awakened suspicions in his mind that he had not before entertained, that the course of the late Convention, in regard to expenditures of money, would not bear investigation.

Various Senators participated in the debate—among others Messrs. Wynne, Cooke, Welker, Shoffner, Galloway, (negro,) Lassiter, Rich, Sweet and Ethridge.

The remarks of Mr. Wynne were forcible and to the point. He insisted that the Radicals owed it to themselves not to allow the impression to go forth to the country that they feared investigation. He confessed that the uneasiness manifested by some Senators here, who were members of the Convention, awakened in his own mind the same suspicions expressed by the Senator from Rowan. He hoped the amendments would be withdrawn and introduced separately.

Mr. Love came on, more than once, with exceedingly pithy, pointed, and telling remarks, cutting the Radicals to the quick, and insisting that they face the music and not kill off his resolution by dodges and subterfuges.

After the adoption of the resolution, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.)

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868.

The House was called to order at the usual time.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of the Baptist Church of the City.

Foster rose to a question of privilege, in reference to the report, in the *Sentinel*, of Mr. Sinclair's allusion to the *silver spoon* business. Foster said that the charge might possibly be made against Gen. Butler *with truth*, but could not be applied to him. He went on to say that all of this discussion arose from an amendment he offered to Mr. Sinclair's bill authorizing the Medical College in Robeson County to dissect bodies, &c., and, in conclusion, twitted Mr. Sinclair for his solicitude, when the marriage license bill was debated for the protection of parents who had unmarried daughters. He charged Mr. S. with having, with exceeding suavity and blandishments, entrapped the affections and eloped with the belle of Robeson County.

Mr. Sinclair said it would be unparliamentary to call the member a liar, but nevertheless the assertion that he *was a liar* was true, and he did not think his marital relations were matters to be discussed in this House. The member from Bladen, (Foster,) who wished to incorporate in the bill a provision for embalming bodies, was greatly interested in that business, for, in the pursuit of that occupation at Wilmington, just after the war, he received an order from a Northern gentleman to disinter his son who had died, in that place, from the effects of the amputation of his left leg. Foster, being unable to find the identical body, and disliking to lose his profit, selected a body and cut off one of his legs.—When the body reached home, lo and behold! it was found out that the right leg had been cut off by mistake. The gentleman, of course, discovered the fraud, returned the body, and the carpet-bag resurrectionist was left minus his commission.

Justice, of Rutherford, moved to have an afternoon session, in order that certain gentlemen could have ample time to speak to questions of privilege.

Mr. Sinclair seconded the motion, but the matter was dropped here.

Seymour, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill empowering County Commissioners to select jurors, and recommended its passage, with the following amendment: After the words "moral character," insert the words "and of sufficient intelligence."

The amendment recommended was adopted.

Stevens moved to recommit the bill. Lost.

After some further debate, the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the bill was read for the third time by its title.

Mr. Moore offered the following proviso to the close of Section 1: "*Provided*, that no practising physician or regular minister of the gospel."

Mr. Bowman moved to include in the exemption "keepers of public mills."

Estes moved to include all regular licensed pilots.

The amendment, as amended, prevailed and the bill passed its final reading.

By Mr. Shaver: A resolution that the *per diem* of the Clerks be $2 in excess of that of the members. Lies over.

Leary, (negro,) presented a petition from Wilson Carey, (negro,) of Caswell, setting forth that he had been duly elected to a seat in this Legislature, which had been awarded, by Gen. Canby, to Mr. Long. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Hayes, (negro): A resolution to keep members from absenting themselves without leave.

A message was received from the "Gov.," transmitting a communication from Gov. Worth, in regard to the Executive Mansion. Read and referred.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow the sum of $100,000.

On motion, the resolution was taken up and passed its third reading, with eight dissenting voices.

Williamson, (negro,) moved to reconsider the vote, by which the bill relating to Jurors was passed.

Mr. Bowman moved to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, the motion to table prevailed by a vote of yeas 74, nays 15.

Leary, (negro,) moved to take up the bill relating to prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days.

Mr. Bowman moved to amend by adding "and the days of the Superior Court."

This created a good deal of discussion, and, pending its consideration, the Speaker announced that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the special order, viz: The bill entitled "an act providing for a State police."

Mr. Gatling moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to morrow morning, 10½ o'clock.

Estes (of Maine) moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

Mr. Barnett moved to amend the first section, so as, instead of allowing the Governor to appoint a police force in each county, to empower the County Commissioners to call out a sufficient number of militia, when actually *necessary*.

On the passage of the amendment, Estes called the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, and, the roll being called, resulted yeas 32, nays 59.

Mr. Sinclair moved to strike out, in the same section, the words "organize and equip." Mr. S. called for the yeas and nays, but the call was refused.

Vest said that *loyal* men were in great danger, and that it was the duty of this body to pass some such bill for their protection. The Ku Klux Klan was no myth. It was a powerful organization, ready, now, with open jaws, to swallow, at one gulp, the present negro carpet-bag State government. He felt shaky in his old slippers, and when he calmly thought over the dangers with which the "trooly loil" men were constantly surrounded, it caused each particular hair of his knotted and combined locks to stand on end, like the quills upon the fretful procupine." Overcome by the feelings originated by the strong prognostication of evil, which his prophetic soul caused to loom up before him, he sunk with gloomy grandeur into his seat.

Ingram commenced with his usual protestations of being exceedingly anxious to do right, and of being very poor, but, withal, a very jewel of honesty. (Don't happen to know his antecedents.—Reporter.) But he was agwine to 'pose the move to take out anything from the bill. He knowed thar wos Ku Kluxes a plenty, for he had seed thar picture, with a skillton on one side of it, and though he didn't know much to speak on about the critters, yet he knowed they wos awful secret about thar doings. They made things bounce around Wadesboro, the day when he made a speech thar. They insulted me, Mr. Speaker, they did. They sed it war boys, Mr. Speaker. I tel you it war Ku Klux. They sed they were some arristicratic boys on a drunk. Thar was a hundred of them, Mr. Speaker. We come nigh having a tremenjus riat thar, Mr. Speaker. They sed it wur the boys, but, Mr. Speaker, you cant fool old Ingram, and I tell you, most solemnly, it war Ku Klux and nothing else.

The old man, after relating how the aforesaid Ku Klux had gotten after one Henry E. Chillson, of Rhode Island, the carpet-bag member of the late Constitutional from Anson, took his seat, and, soon after, fell into a sweet slumber, edifying the House no more by his brilliant oratory.

Mr. Seymour wanted to know if the member from Robeson (Sinclair) belonged to the Ku Klux.

Mr. Sinclair said he hurled back the insinuation with the contempt it deserved into the teeth of the member from Craven, and stated that he (Sinclair) belonged to the same mid-night association that he (Seymour) did. (Union League.)

Old Major Downing, being awakened by some friend, got up yawning, and having gone through the necessary preliminaries of fubbing his eyes and scratching his head, proceeded with a gravity, which Handy Lockett might envy, to discuss sagely the merits of the bill. He said he had maturely considered it, and the result of his luculurations was that the "trooly loil" must be protected, and, therefore, he intended to vote for the bill, in its present shape, as it only provided for the use of this police when it should be actually necessary.

Mr. Sinclair wanted to know if he (the old Major) would be willing to insert a provision in the bill, expressly declaring that.

The old Major tried hard to evade the question, but, on being pressed, had to say that he would not, saying that such a provision was *unnecessary*.

Ashworth, (the seedy-looking, from Randolph,) moved the previous question.

Mr. Durham moved to lay the motion on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and, the roll being called, resulted in the motion being lost.

Ashworth then said he would withdraw the call for a short time, with the privilege of renewing whenever he should think proper.

Mr. Hodnett said that he most solemnly protested, in the name of the people of North Carolina, against the passage of this bill. It contained a grave charge of disloyalty against the people. It charged upon the people of the State an intention of committing treason against the government. Now they, the Conservatives on this floor, demand time fully and freely to discuss this measure. They would refute every charge in every particular. The whole thing was gotten up to create political capital. It was a miserable party measure to intimidate the people in the next election, and, as such, he branded all the assertions set forth in it as intamously false. It was proverbial that the people of this State have ever been a law loving and law-abiding people, and the declaration contained in this bill was a most foul slander upon the virtue, integrity and intelligence of her citizens.

After some further debate, the House, on motion, adjourned until to morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

44 Fayetteville Street.

ARRIVED.—Western Empire Cook Stoves, complete, Climax Furnaces, Brass Kettles.

ALSO,

Coffee and Cut Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffees

50 kegs Cut Nails.

Best Horse Shoe Nails.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, July 30-4t — With Hart & Lewis.

Just Received and For Sale.

FIVE BBLS. SYRUP; Corn Whiskey and Cut Herrings, cheap.—Labrador Herrings, large, bright and good, at $7 per bbl.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 30-4t — Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

For Sale.

40 SHARES RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK Stock.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 30-4t — Auction'rs and Com. Merchants.

Davidson College, N. C.

THE SIXETY-FIRST TERM opens on the 24 h of September. A SCIENTIFIC COURSE and a PREPARATORY SCHOOL have been established in connection with the College.

The whole annual expense for the scholastic year is from $200 to $250. The use of scholarships is now restricted to the original purchasers. For particulars, address

REV. G. WILSON McPHAIL,
July 30-law5t* — President.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, Va.

THE NEXT SESSION opens 3rd Thursday in Sept., 1868, and closes 4th Thursday in June, 1869. The Faculty consists of

GEN. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT,

with Professors of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, History and English Language and Literature, Applied Mathematics Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Law and Equity. These are distributed into: 1. Faculty of Arts; 2 Faculty of Science; 3. Faculty of Literature and Philosophy; 4. Faculty of Law. In each of these is conferred a distinct Bachelor's Degree, and the Degree of *Master of Arts* is open alike to students in each course. In the Department of Science are conferred, also, *Professional Diplomas* of Civil Engineer and Mining Engineer. By the aid of a full corps of assistant Professors, provision is made for thorough drilling in the Departments of English, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics.

EXPENSES.—All necessary expenses need not exceed $325.

For full particulars apply to

E. C. GORDON,
July 25-3w — Clerk of Faculty.

TO TOBACCONISTS,

We invite the attention of Tobacconists to our large stock of Branding Brushes, Inks, Gums and Flavoring Materials, such as

Oil Aniseed	Angelica or Eel Root
" Bergamot	Orris Root
" Cinnamon	Snake Root
" Citronella	Valerian Root
" Geranium	Cardamon Seed
" Lemon	Coriander Seed
" Mirbane	Fennel Seed
" Nutmegs	Anise-seed
" Sassafras	Mace
" Wintergreen	Nutmegs
" Orange	Gum Syrax
" Allspice	Gum Arabic
" Cinnamon Bark	Gum Gedda
" Cloves	Sweet Oil, &c.
" Tonka Beans.	

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner Sycamore and Washington Streets,
July 27-4t — Petersburg, Va.

DR. CHALONER'S CHOLERA MEDICINE cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels.

For sale by JORDAN & CARR,
Petersburg, July 27-4t — Druggists.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Louisburg Female College, FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE FALL SESSION OF 1868 will begin on the 13th day of August.

The success of the institution, under its present administration, has far surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Board (exclusive of washing and lights) and Tuition in the regular English course and Ancient Languages, $100. Extra Studies moderate. $50 in advance,—remainder at the end of the session.

ADVANTAGES.

An able, energetic, and successful Faculty; an extensive and wisely arranged course of study; a judicious and thorough system of instruction; a select Chemical and Philosophical apparatus; a good Library; fine Musical Instruments; a beautiful, pleasa t, and healthful location; a large, commodious building, with rooms well ventilated and well warmed in winter; excellent water, good fare; kind attention to the wants of the pupils; mild and efficient government, and ample Religious privileges.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, apply to

T. M. JONES,
June 15-tf — President.

Wake Forest College, N. C.

THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the first day of August, 1868, with the prospect of increased patronage and success. The complete assurance given at the recent Commencement of the adaptedness of the University system to the wants of the times, and of its feasibility, encourages its friends to believe that the College has entered upon a career of popularity and usefulness hitherto unknown in its history. The financial embarrassments to which all Southern Colleges have been subjected are not felt to the same extent at Wake Forest, as at some others, in consequence of the considerable amount of original endowment saved, and of the favorable reception with which the Agent of the College meets in securing additional funds. An expenditure of more than $2,000 has been recently made in improving the condition of the building and grounds.

Determined to bring its advantages within reach of the largest number possible, the Trustees, seconded by the community, have reduced the price of Board and Tuition to the lowest practicable rates.

The officers of intruction are gentlemen of tried ability in their several departments, and the success attending their efforts in the past is the best guarantee the public can have for the future.

The location of the College, in point of healthfulness and accessibility, (being situated on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, a few miles from the Capital of the State,) is not surpassed by that of any other in the land; while the moral and social influences connected with and surrounding it, and the peculiar discipline enforced, present inducements to patronage of no ordinary kind.

A system of PUBLIC LECTURES on literary and scientific subjects has been introduced, with a view to increase the interest of the young men in the several departments of study, and to furnish additional incentives to investigation and research.

Extensive and well selected LIBRARIES belonging to the Societies, and complete APPARATUS, PHILOSOPHICAL and CHEMICAL, are not to be omitted in the enumeration of the advantages possessed.

Another encouraging feature is that there are, at present, thirteen young men engaged in studies preparatory to the work of the Ministry; and it may not be amiss to state that any Ministers, who may apply for admission, will receive tuition in all the departments free of charge, and those of this class, who are without means, are encouraged to apply to the Board of Education for further assistance.

EXPENSES IN CURRENCY:

Tuition for Preparatory School (per Session)	$30.00
" " Collegiate Course	35.00
Board per week in private families (Table fare)	2.50 to 3.00
Board, per week, with lodging	3.0 to 3.75
Room rent (to those lodging in College Building) per session	3.00
Servants' hire "	2.00
Washing, per month	1.00

No Student is permitted to regulate his name until College dues are paid.

W. T. BROOKS,
June 22-d&w1Aug15 — Sec. Board of Trustees.

Mecklenburg Female College, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. A. G. STACY, A. M., President.

NEXT SCHOOL YEAR WILL COMMENCE October 1st, 1868.

A full corps of able and accomplished Instructors will be at their posts.

Rates as low as can be afforded in a first class Female College. The last scholastic year has just closed. One hundred and fifty-four pupils having been enrolled. Address

THE PRESIDENT,
July 14-tf — Charlotte, N. C.

WILSON SCHOOL, Melville, Alamance County, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION commences July 16th, 1868.

Board and Tuition, $125.

Each pupil will furnish two sheets, 2 pillow-cases and 1 blanket.

For circulars apply to the Principal.

JNO. WILSON, Jr.,
June 24-law3w — Principal.

Thomasville Female College, THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this institution will commence on Tuesday, the 4th of August, and continue twenty weeks.

BOARD: $10 per month, and other charges proportionally low. SIXTY DOLLARS must be prepaid by each young lady on entering, and the balance at the close of the term.

The Faculty is full and composed of able and experienced Teachers. The course is extensive, embracing all the solid and ornamental branches taught in other Female Colleges. The religious advantages are unsurpassed.

This College is located between Salisbury and Greensboro', in one of the most beautiful and healthy towns on the N. C. Central Railroad, and is in two miles of the celebrated "Helion Chalybeate Springs." And at the additional expense of 25 cents per day any of the "College girls" can have the constant use of the water.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, address

Rev. D. R. BRUTON,
June 24-d&w4w4w10th aug — President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. T. & W. C. STRONACH,

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS.

MARKET SQUARE, RALEIGH, N. C.

July 23-tf

TWENTY SACKS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

TWENTY POCKETS FINE LAGUIRA.
For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.
July 24-tf

TWO HUNDRED LBS. TEAS—Imperial, Gunpowder, &c
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND LBS. WESTERN BACON, arriving.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

FLOUR—THE BEST.
Warranted.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

ONE HUNDRED LBS. BEAUTIFUL RICE.
For sale by
July 29-tf — G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

Rib Sides.

FIVE THOUSAND LBS. RIB SIDES.
25 bbls. Roe and Cut Herrings, for sale low, to close, by
July 29-tf — DOUGLAS BELL.

HAMS! HAMS!
Another lot of beautiful Family Hams.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 29-tf — Auction'rs & Com. Merchants.

COTTON SEED MEAL.
For Milch Cows.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 29-tf — Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

BOOK STORES.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

OPPOSITE NATIONAL BANK,

RALEIGH, N. C.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A LARGE STOCK OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD WORKS,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Together with every article usually kept in their line of business.

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES

AGENTS FOR

WILCOX & GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

June 22-3m

L. BRANSON, J. A. JONES.

Ag't N. C. Business Directory.

BRANSON & JONES,

SUCCESSORS TO

Branson, Farrar & Co.,

CONTINUE THE BOOK BUSINESS AT THE same stand, near Tucker Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at reduced prices.

Consignments of second hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.

Particular attention paid to orders.

BRANSON & JONES,
Jan 29 148-tf — Raleigh, N. C.

NICHOLSON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, in 6 vols just received and for sale at

BRANSON & JONES
June 19-tf — Raleigh,

New and Elegant Books,

JUST RECEIVED!

Globe edition of Dickens' Works.
" " Bulwer's "
" " Shakespeare's "
" " Burns' and others

Abbotsford Waverly Novels.

All new, nice and cheap, at

July 6-tf — BRANSON & JONES'

MISCELLANEOUS

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in the manufacture of LIME, under the name and style of "POWELL, WILSON & CO." is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. M. POWELL,
J. W. WILSON,
J. H. SHERRILL,
M. THOLLINGER.

Catawba Station, N. C., July 13th, 1868

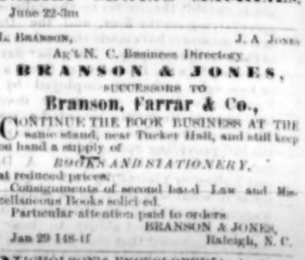
NOTICE.

All claims against the late firm of "Powell, Wilson & Co." will be settled by the undersigned and all persons in arrears for Lime will make payment to me as the business of the firm must be closed up.

A. M. POWELL.

Catawba, Station, N. C., July 15-2awtw

J. H. MAHLER
60 60
WATCHES & JEWELRY



MANUFACTURER OF

GOLD AND SILVER WARE

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Fine Cutlery, Table Ware, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles,

and all articles usually found in a first-class establishment.

Call and see.

June 1-3m

COLGATE & CO'S

GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP,

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

For Sale by all Grocers.

Jan. 22—3m

LIME, LIME, LIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to deliver Lime at Salisbury Station at (12) twelve dollars per ton.

The freight on the N. C. R. R. is

From Salisbury to Concord	per ton.	
" "	Charlotte	$1.00 "
" "	Greensboro'	1.40 "
" "	Camp Sloan	1.40 "
" "	Hillsboro'	1.80 "
" "	Durham's	1.85 "
" "	Raleigh,	2.15 "

A. M. POWELL,
Catawba Station, N. C., July 24 2aw6w

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

FORMERLY

BROWN'S,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

POTTS & SHELLEY, Proprietors

July 25-2w

DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the Office of the Company, on and after July 16, 1868.

W. W. VASS, Treas't.

June 27-July31

CALL AND SEE OUR SUGARS.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH

1,000 LBS. ENGLISH SODA.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

TWENTY-FIVE BBLS. CUT HERRINGS.
In half bbls.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

For Sale,

FORTY SHARES OF N. C. R. R. STOCK.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 24-tf — Auction & Com. Merchants.

TWENTY BBLS. EXTRA "C" SUGAR.
For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

TWENTY BBLS. COMMON SUGARS.
For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

CRUSHED AND PULVERIZED SUGARS.
For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

FIFTY BARRELS PORTO RICO AND CUBA Sugars.
For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

COUNTY CONVANTION.

We are requested to announce that a Convention of delegates, from each Captain's District in the County of Wake, will meet at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the second Saturday, (being the 8th. day,) of August next, to appoint delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, and to make such other arrangements as may be deemed necessary.

Our friends throughout the County are urged to hold meetings at once, to send delegates, and to form SEYMOUR and BLAIR Clubs.

All the friends of Seymour and Blair are invited to attend the County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Western Empire Cook Stoves, Furnaces, Kettles, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails: J. Brown, (with Hart & Lewis.)

Coffee and Cut Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguyra and old Java Coffees: J. Brown, (with Hart & Lewis.)

Syrup, Corn Whiskey, Cut and Labrador Herrings: W. H. Jones & Co., Auction and Commission Merchants.

Forty shares Raleigh National Bank Stock for sale: W. H. Jones & Co.

COLLEGES.—The next session of Washington College, Lexington, Va., of which Gen. Robert E. Lee is President, opens on the third Thursday in September.

The 91st. Term of Davidson College opens on the 24th of September. A scientific course and a Preparatory School have been established in connection with the College. We are gratified to learn that the prospects of this excellent Institution were never more encouraging. Most of the friends of the late State University are now looking to Davidson, Trinity, Wake Forest and Washington College, Va.

See advertisements in to day's paper.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION.—It is stated that the Board of Directors of this Institution have organized by the election of Mr. Coleman, Attorney General, President! and Rev. F. P. Brewer, Secretary. It is alleged, by some one, that Mr. Brewer determined to come South to establish in Raleigh a mixed school of whites and blacks, and that he has affirmed that he expects to have such a school, before he leaves Raleigh. We know nothing as to the truth or falsity of the statement, but we presume that neither the President nor Secretary would object to the mixture. We learn that the Board of Directors have not stultified themselves by the removal of Mr. Palmer, as Principal, who has shown himself to be an excellent manager of the Institution. The Board, we learn, re elected Mr. Palmer, on Saturday last.

"COMMON SENSE."—If you would save time and money, and introduce a pleasant companion and useful friend into your household, send to W. H. Crow, General Agent, &c., Tucker Iron Front Building, and buy one of the "Common Sense Sewing Machines." It will be the best investment of $30 ever made. Mr. Crow, and agents of his appointment, alone have the right to sell it in North Carolina.

GRANT AND COLFAX MEETING.—We learn that *another* attempt was made in the Capitol, on Tuesday night last, to organize a Grant and Colfax Club. As heretofore, the meeting was very thinly attended, but we understand the Club was formed.

An informant tells us that a proposition was made to erase the word Radical from the name of the party, but that Ragland, of Granville, opposed it, and said that he wanted it called the Radical, Scallawag, Republican party. This is just what we expected from Ragland. We have heard that he is charged, (whether truly or not, we do not know,) with having been guilty of forgery, years ago, and that he had to leave the county; but his recent conduct and affiliations, alone, stamp him as a *scallawag*. Yes, that is the name,—that suits: The Radical, Scallawag, Carpet Bag, Republican party.

PETERSBURG INDEX.—We welcome back to our table, with great pleasure, this excellent paper, which has resumed publication with a greatly improved appearance and with fresh evidences of ability and spirit. Success, friend Cameron!

BANKRUPT LAW.—It is stated that the time in which debtors may avail themselves of the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, without paying fifty per cent. of their indebtedness, was extended by Congress, prior to its adjournment, to the first day of June, 1869.

UNIVERSITY.—The *Biblical Recorder* states that R. W. Lassiter has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the University, and that the business of the Trustees is to be transacted by the Board of Education. This is quite a new idea. What is the use, then, of a Board of Trustees? We had supposed that the responsibility of the management of the University vests entirely, under the Constitution, in the Board of Trustees, and not in the Board of Education.

IT HAS BEEN suggested that it would be a proper recognition of distinguished service, if every Democratic meeting would pass a resolution of thanks to Col. Deweese for his instrumentality in dispersing Congress. "Lest the issues should be changed," quoth Washburne. "Great Heavens, we must put a stop to this," ejaculated Boutwell.

Thad Stevens threatens that, in case certain contingencies should arise, he will vote the Democratic ticket. After so serious a threat, would not the law hold the Democratic ticket justifiable in shooting him on sight?—*Prentice.*

The Radicals are willing to drench the land again in fraternal blood. They seek civil war to prevent a fair and free election.

THE END OF THE BATS.

Neutrality, or being on the fence, is not only a disgusting fashion, but it often terminates in great injury. When fence men have been fully proved, neither side desires to have them. Unstable as water, no one trusts them—slippery as an eel, no one wishes to besmear their hands with their slime, and in a close contest both parties throw them out of the calculation.

A men who serves a party, for what he gets or expects, is devoid of patriotism or principle. He may be quite content to have no politics—no political principles, if he can secure gain from both parties, but such a man *has* no principles of any kind, except very *bad ones.*

Esop, the author of the inimitable fables, which every school boy has read, must have had a very appreciative sense of the character of the *fence man*, or the man who desired during a contest to be on both sides. Our article, the other day, on "the fence men," called up the fable to the memory of a friend, and, at his suggestion, we reproduce it. Its striking appositeness will be readily perceived. Here it is:

"THE BIRDS, THE BEASTS AND THE BAT. Once upon a time there was a fierce war waged between the Birds and the Beasts.—For a long while the issue of the battle was uncertain, and the Bat, taking advantage of his ambiguous nature, kept aloof and remained neutral. At length, when the Beasts seemed to prevail, the Bat joined their forces and appeared active in the fight; but a rally being made by the Birds which proved successful, he was found at the end of the day among the winning party. A peace being speedily concluded, the Bat's conduct was condemned alike by both parties, and being acknowledged by neither, and so excluded from the terms of the truce, he was obliged to skulk off as best he could, and has ever since lived in holes and corners, never daring to show his face except in the duskiness of twilight."—*Fable* 124.

What thing is more loathsome than a leather-winged Bat?

The present times and the present contest will not admit of indecision, indifference, neutrality or two-sided action. We must be for the Constitution and the country or against them.

THE RADICAL paper in this city mentions that from fifty to one hundred trees around the Insane Asylum have been girdled and are dying, and has the brazen effrontery to charge it to "rebel malignity." We should be glad to have some information from the Steward of the Institution as to how these trees came to be injured. This senseless allegation of the *Standard* is the veriest cry of "Stop thief" we have ever heard. Its "Governor," with party malignity, has deprived the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum of the kind and experienced care of that excellent man and Physician, Dr. Fisher, and hence its effort to muddy the stream that the "Governor" and his party may escape the indignant reprobation of the people.

LEGISLATURE, YESTERDAY.—We have only space to refer to the proceedings in either House, on yesterday. They were unusually interesting and racy.

In the Senate, Messrs. Love, Robbins and others poured hot shot, with decided effect, into the mongrel ranks.

In the House, the Police iniquity was under consideration. The Ku-Klux got in and frightened the body into an adjournment, without action. We shall hear more of it, to-day.

DESECRATION.—The Senate of the United States was in session on *Sunday* last. Wilson tried to call up, on that Day of Peace and Sanctity, the House joint resolution in relation to *giving arms to the "loil"* in the Southern States, and thereby provoking strife and bloodshed. Even Drake objected to this desecration of the day, saying that the only thing that could justify them in holding a session on Sunday was the pressing Executive business for which they had especially met. Wilson is from godly, Puritan New England.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Radical paper in this city makes no allusion to Col. Deweese's famous speech in Congress, the other day. Why don't it publish it? The *compliment*, at least, is due its representative. Is it afraid to publish the speech of Col. Deweese?

THE BOGUS SENATORS FROM THE SOUTH AND THEIR PAY.—A Washington writer says:

"The very cool proposition of Mr. Trumbull to pay the Southern Senators $6,250 each for no equivalent rendered, received a quietus last night, and the new Senators, by their utter want of delicacy, gave it the finishing blow. Mr. Conkling, in calling up the resolution, said the Senators wanted their money, and their subsequent action left no room to doubt his statement. Mr. Davis took the ground that the new Senators could only legally claim compensation from the time that their States were declared entitled to admission, and moved an amendment to that effect. On this amendment every one of the Senators interested voted in the negative but Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina. Mr. Buckalew then raised the point of order that these Senators could not vote on the question, they being interested parties; and Mr. Abbott, of North Carolina, attempted to vote on the question of order. Considerable debate ensued, but none of the Senators interested seemed inclined to withdraw their votes, which apparently disgusted many of the old Senators, for a number of them who had first voted against the amendment of Mr. Davis changed their votes to the other side, and it was carried, much to the disappointment of the carpet-baggers."

FORNEY'S INGRATITUDE TO BLAIR.—In 1860, when Forney abandoned the Democratic party, a crowd of Philadelphia roughs, who were angry at his desertion, assailed him in the bar room of the Girard House, and were evidently so bent on mischief that Forney screamed lustily for help. Just at that moment Gen. Frank Blair, who is as brave as a lion, and who happened to be a guest of the house at the time, hearing Forney's outcry, went to his assistance and rescued him from his assailants. For this act of kindness Forney abuses Gen. Blair with peculiar bitterness.—*Boston Courier.*

In 1859 Charles D. Drake, now Radical United States Senator, tried to get a bill through the Missouri Legislature, of which he was then a member, the object of which was to drive Francis P. Blair, Jr., from the State of Missouri because of his opposition to the extension of slavery. Soon Vice President Blair will have the pleasure of calling this fellow Drake to order.

A TRUE UNION MAN.

The following letter of Maj. Gen. W. T. Ward, of Kentucky, who was a decided Union man, and who has heretofore acted with the Republican party, has the ring of the true metal. Every true man, who fought for the Constitution and the Union before, ought to be rebed upon to do battle for them now. Gen. W. may be relied upon:

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 17, 1868.

Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, Chairman, &c:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, desiring me to make the opening address this evening at the raising of the Democratic flag-pole, and regret that I am unable to comply with the request on account of my health. I am wedded to the Government under which we have lived and prospered so long; and regarding the Union under the Constitution as the main pillar of the liberty which we have enjoyed and so highly prized, I have always been ready to aid, by arms or speech, to preserve it either from force or unlawful legislation. When threatened by force in 1861, I rushed to the tented field and there remained until that force was dispersed and the Union saved.—Immediately thereafter our beloved Union was assailed by nominal Union men in a series of unconstitutional acts far more dangerous to its existence than all that was done during the rebellion. These acts are the freedmen's bureau bill, the *civil rights bill*, the tenure-of-office bill and the reconstruction bills, all without any constitutional authority and all usurpations on the part of Congress. Add to these the repeal of the law authorizing *appeals in habeas corpus* cases, and we behold an attack on the Union, alarming to all true patriots—and such as ought to unite all in opposition to the party passing and executing such acts. The Democratic party, headed by Seymour and *Blair*, both statesmen and patriots, are now organizing to put down these enemies of the Union and preserve to this and future ages this last stronghold of liberty. The same impulses that led men to take up arms until the war ended, now leads me to join the Democratic party and to aid them to put down this usurping party that passed and are carrying into execution these destructive *measures*, and I will continue with the Democratic party until all these destructive acts are repealed and all the States restored to equality in the Union; and *then, like a good Christian*, I may say, Lord let thy servant depart, *he has seen Thy glory.*

I will give my views at length on these measures to the public on all proper occasions before the elections, when health permits.

Yours, &c.

W. T. WARD.

STATE NEWS.

A correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal* suggests that two hundred delegates be appointed from New Hanover, to the approaching State Democratic Convention,—that they all shall come,—that trains be chartered, a good band of music secured, suitable devices selected, &c. It is also suggested that they can take up the Duplin and Sampson delegations, as they come along. Capital idea. Come along, friends, and bring the music, by all means.

The forming of a Volunteer Company is talked of in Wilmington, after the manner and style of those which existed before the war. The *Journal* suggests that it would be an agreeable method of escaping the militia duty to which our young men will be held liable under our newly-enacted laws.

At the late Democratic Ratification meeting in Monroe, Union County, a number of negroes were present,—all of whom, except two, joined the Seymour and Blair Club, which was formed on the occasion. It is so manifestly to the interest of the negroes to unite with the true whites, that little effort will be necessary to form large Clubs.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad takes place, to-day, to record the decrees of those who have usurped the powers of the State.

The Charter of the City of Wilmington provides that "every Alderman *shall* be, on the day of election, and have been for *six months* before that day, a resident in the Ward for which he shall be elected." Four of "Gov." Holden's appointees do not reside in the Wards for which they have been appointed. Another one of them is a very recent carpet bagger, and as little interested in real estate property as the majority of his associates.

A Seymour and Blair Club has been formed at Lilesville, Anson County.

DEWEESE.—There was some little excitement and a great deal of fun occasioned by the consideration of the Senate amendment to the joint resolution providing for a recess. Before the House met, and in the early part of the session the carpet baggers, aided by a few of the more extreme radicals, were engaged in canvassing among members upon the prospect of impeachment and of defeating an early adjournment. Their pretext was that Congress should do something to secure the success of the radical State governments recently established at the South. Their real object, however, was to get time, so as to spring the impeachment question upon the House. When the adjournment question was taken up, therefore, J. T. Deweese, a carpet-bagger from North Carolina, arose from the outer circle of seats on the democratic side and commenced an appeal to the House against adjournment. Calls were made from the republican side for him to come forward, so that he might be heard. He came down the aisle towards the Speaker's stand and finally mounted the Clerk's desk, where Old Thad usually stands when he addresses the House. This movement created great merriment among both republicans and democrats, some of the latter laughing immoderately at the extraordinary modesty of the carpet-bagger, who proceeded in a wild, incoherent way to denounce the democratic party, mixing it up with plaintive stories about the terrible suffering of the truly loyal men of the South. Brooks, Eldridge, Fernando Wood and other leading democrats tried to help his confusion by asking him all sorts of questions, but he generally succeeded in giving them such an answer as to create a laugh at their expense. This pleased the republicans, and Schenck, who had yielded the floor, allowed Deweese to go on and finish his harangue. As he is the first of the carpet-baggers who has attempted to speak in the House, the matter created quite a sensation. The House finally agreed to the resolution of adjournment as it came from the Senate. *Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The secession of the Republicans to power brought on war. Their aim in retiring from power is to bring on more war.

Rather than surrender their usurped power, the Radicals propose to plunge the country again into civil war.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 29, M.

Some twenty-five Radical members of Congress had a private meeting last night. A member of Grant's staff was present.

It was stated that the President was weakening under an apprehension of impeachment in September and would not remove Rollins.

The opinion was expressed that, under yesterday's order from the War Department, the Southern States would undoubtedly go Democratic, and the removal of the President, so far as these present could go, was determined.

The prospect looked gloomy to most of the members, but Grant's election was regarded as a patriotic necessity, which must be achieved.

FROM ST. LOUIS—FIGHT BETWEEN DEMOCRATS AND RADICALS.

NEW YORK, July 29, M.

The *Herald* has a special from St. Louis, stating that a Democratic meeting in Saline County was attacked by the Radicals.

The Radicals were driven off leaving three killed and seven badly wounded. Several Democrats were badly wounded. About twenty-one on each side were hurt.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 29, M.

Turpentine steady at 54@55. Rosin quiet.

Gold 1,44¼. Virginias, new, 55.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 29, P. M.

Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular stating that parties desiring to exchange Seven-thirties, due July 15th inst., for Five-twenties, must place them in Mail or Express, addressed to Secretary McCulloch, on or before August 1st.

Seward and Evarts departed for New York, on one week's absence.

The Speaker of the House appointed Poland, Butler and Beck a Committee to visit Prince Edward Island, during the recess, to report the propriety of a reciprocity treaty.

Secretary McCulloch apprehends mischief from the new Tax Bill. Stringent regulations are under preparation.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 29, P. M.

Gen. Stoneman has gone to Washington. All parties are looking for his return for a solution of the question, whether all the offices in the State are to be cleared of incumbents, who cannot take the test-oath, under the new Fourteenth Amendment. The date of the coming election in Virginia, it is also expected, is to be decided when he returns.

FROM ATLANTA—UNITED STATES SENATORS.

ATLANTA, July 29, P. M.

Joshua Hill and H. O. M. Miller were elected United States Senators on joint ballot to-day.

In the Senate and House, for the long term: Hill 110; Brown 94. For short term, Miller 119, Blodgett 72, scattering 30.

The announcement of the election of Hill and Miller gives general satisfaction and was received with cheers. Much confusion on the announcement, and the galleries and lobbies were ordered to be cleared.

FROM ALABAMA—THE KLU KLUX KLAN.

MONTGOMERY, July 29, P. M.

In the Senate, the time, to-day and yesterday, was consumed in discussing a bill to punish and prevent Klu Kluxism.

In the House, the extreme men are trying to bring up the Common-Carrier bill. The matter is before a caucus and will be acted on in a day or so.

The disability question and the selection of electors by the Legislature will likely be acted on in caucus, to-night.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, July 29, P. M.

Franklin J. Moses, father of the Speaker of the House, was elected Chief Justice, to-day, over D. T. Corbin, U. S. District Attorney at Charleston. Moses has never affiliated with the party, and the Republicans say that the party has been sold out. One disgusted Radical voted for Wade Hampton, and two or three others for other Democrats. Much excitement and no good feeling. Schism is widening. The election of two Associate Justices to-morrow.

BRIDGE BURNING.

BOSTON, July 29, P. M.

Three Bridges on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road were burned last night, by incendiarism.

SEVERE THUNDER STORM.

SAVANNAH, July 29, P. M.

The severest thunder storm known for years passed over our city this morning. One child was killed, and some buildings struck.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 29, P. M.

Cotton opened firmer and in fair demand, but closed quiet and drooping. Sales of 1800 bales, 29@30.

Turpentine 44@44½. Rosin 2,95@7½.

Gold strong and excited at 1,41. Southern bonds active.

BALTIMORE, July 29, P. M.

Cotton quiet and steady at 29.

Flour active and very firm.

WILMINGTON, July 29, P. M.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 40. Rosin, lower grades weaker; Pale 4; No. 1. 3 25@3,75; Strained 2,10. Tar advanced 2.45.

LIVERPOOL, July 29, P. M.

Cotton heavy. Sales of 8,000 bales. Uplands 9½; Orleans 9¾.

The Radical papers insist that Gov. Seymour is liable to become insane; "thank God, he is not liable to delirium tremens," says the New Hampshire *Patriot.*

Ex Gov. Brown, the principal orator from the South at the Chicago Radical Convention, was the founder of the Andersonville prison.

Charles Francis Adams will probably succeed Sumner in the United States Senate.

John Bell says he will live to see Seymour elected.

DIED:

In Greensboro', on yesterday, (Wednesday,) morning, Mrs. ANN ELIZA MOREHEAD, widow of the late Gov. John M. Morehead, in the 65th year of her age. This exemplary and excellent lady was the daughter of the late Col. Robert Lindsay, of Guilford Co. Her valuable life is terminated in the midst of her usefulness, surrounded by her children and friends, who mourn not without hope. She had been for many years a worthy and useful member of the Presbyterian Church. She rests from her labors and her works do follow her.

NEW SALOON!

JUST OPENED!!

THE FINEST LAGER BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON in the South, just opened opposite to

TUCKER HALL.

The best WINES, LIQUORS, &c., also to be had at the LOWEST PRICES.

Come one, come all, and judge for yourselves. Every GENTLEMAN will be waited on with politeness and respect, by

July 28-3m THIEM & MILLER.

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	55c
" Cape Fear	30
" Charlotte	30
" Wadesboro	57
" Wilmington	50
" Roxboro	60
" Graham	20
" Lexington (old)	15
" " (new)	10
" Commerce	18
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	10
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro', (old)	30
" (new)	12
Miners' and Planters' Bank	60
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	27
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., (old)	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	20
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25
N. C. Railroad Stock	15

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

Oct. 20-208-3m

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. W. PULLIAM, President.

W. H. WILLARD, GEO. W. SWEPSON,
A. S. MERRIMON, W. J. HAWKINS.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
J. C. BLAKE, Teller.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at highest prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly, in currency, or in New York funds at par.

Bank of Cape Fear	55
" Charlotte	55
" Clarendon	4
" Commerce	17
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington, (old,)	15
" " (new.)	10
" Lexington, payable at Graham,	23
" North Carolina	55
" Roxboro'	60
" Thomasville	60
" Wadesboro'	57
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	33
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	33
" " " (new.)	10
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.,	6
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank,	60

July 27-135-tf

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26)	61 @ 55
" Cape Fear	30
" Charlotte	50
" Lexington, at Graham, new 10, old	16
" Roxborough	60
" Wadesborough	57
" Thomasville	30
" Wilmington	50
" Commerce	16
" Washington	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	3
Miners' and Planter's Bank	60
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough, new 10, old	22
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	27
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Greensborough Mutual	6
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	138
Silver	133
Old Coupons	62
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Silver	77
Exchange on New York	¼
R. & G. Railroad Stock	40

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BACON	17@19
" BAL'T. & WESTERN	17@20
BEEF ON HOOF	8@10
" NETT	10@12
BUTTER	25@30
COTTON	23@26
CHICKENS, Spring	15@25
" Grown	25@30
CORN	1 40@1 50
COFFEE	22@40
EGGS	08@20
FLOUR	10@16
FODDER	1 50@1 75
HERRINGS	8c @$3 50
HIDES—Green	8c pr lb.
" Dry	15@17
HAY	1[illegible]35 pr. cwt.
LARD	22@25
MEAL	1 40@1 60
MOLASSES	55@65
NAILS	7@10
PEAS—Black	2 00@2 25
" White	2 50@3 00
POTATOES—Irish, New	1 50@2 50
" Sweet	1 00@1 50
RAGS	4@6
SALT—Fine	4 00@4 25
" Ground	3 00@3 50
SUGAR	13@22
TALLOW	10@12½
VINEGAR	45@75

REMARKS.

Cotton—None offering. Last sales 25@26.

50 VERY LARGE TUBS.

For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

1,200 LBS OF LARD,

For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

[LOST]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMP. OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, June 19th, 1868.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF RALEIGH in the city of Raleigh, in the county of Wake and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking, under said act:

Now, THEREFORE I, Hiland R. Hulburd Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "State National Bank of Raleigh," in the city of Raleigh, in the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this eighteenth day of June, 1868.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Seal. Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 1,552.

STATE NATIONAL BANK,
RALEIGH, N. C.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
W. E. ANDERSON, Cashier.
WM. S. MASON, W. W. VASS,
JAS. H. FOOTE.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Sight and Time bills, Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, Government and State Stocks, Rail Road and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at the counter or remitted for on receipt, by Express, on most favorable terms, by check or in currency.

Deposits received and a general banking business carried on in all its branches.

July 1-3ms.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JULY 21, 1868.

ASSETS, $10,000,000.



No. INSURED 57 000

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS $1,884,768,51.

DIVIDENDS 50 per cent.

READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS:

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD.—The Ætna is a Company that can be thoroughly trusted. It is sound, prompt, and progressive. It rests on a firm basis, pays its claims with alacrity, and goes on its way rejoicing. It has done, within the immediate neighborhood of Hartford, within the last year, a larger business than any other Life Company; which indicates that a prophet has, for once, found honor in his own country.—*New York Tabernacle Monitor.*

(*Extract from N. Y. Tabernacle Monitor, Oct. 1867.*)

No Life Insurance Company ever achieved so complete a success as this popular institution.—Its popularity is altogether unprecedented in the annals of commercial enterprises of this country.

"A good man leaveth an inheritance."—*Bible.*

IN NORTH CAROLINA the Ætna Life Company has settled policies promptly to date, 17th July, 1868 $45,500 00, and another $5,000 is ready for the legal representative of our deceased fellow-citizen,

A. KLINE,

well known as a prudent and thrifty man of business.

Those who insure in the Ætna may be sure of a certainty for their friends, and that too upon terms as favorable as any first-class Company can afford.

The Ætna is a tried Company.

Call on

W. H. CROW,
General Agent for the State,
Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. MCKEE, Examiner.

July 21-1m.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDSON FESSENDEN, President. | JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to the people of North Carolina, the Agent begs their attention to the following statements:

1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. Its insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 50 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone,—and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $500,000 of losses, and NEVER CONTESTED A CLAIM.
7. Its rates of assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a safe business.
8. IT WILL NOT INSURE AN UNSOUND LIFE.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured—which note, in case of death, is never deducted from the face of the policy.
10. IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, which is the last report—showing how much of Assets each Company has to meet each dollar of Liability.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL	$1 74
ÆTNA	1 31
BROOKLYN	1 12
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 65
EQUITABLE	1 24
MANHATTAN	1 42

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States—Its negotiations with regard to residence and travel being almost unrestricted. These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.

Principal Office, HARTFORD, CONN.

For further information, apply to the Traveling Agents, or to

WILLIAM H. RAGLEY,
General Agent for North Carolina,
Jan. 1—124-3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.



ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS. LIFE AND ENDOWMENT. DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY IN CASH.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE

ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

Part of the premium loaned, and no loan or premium note is a lien or claim on the policy in case of death after the second year.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most

LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Its rates being lower than those of other Companies.

Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

WM. M. COLE, Secretary. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.

Information gladly furnished by email, by

A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., March 28—136-3m

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

Three months	$2 50
Six months	4 00
One year	8 00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	4 00
" " six months	2 00
Weekly Sentinel, one year	2 00
" " six months	1 00

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET:

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

GEN. BLAIR'S LETTERS.

"I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration ?"—*Gen. Blair's Letter to Col. Brodhead.*

The above sentiment, as well as the general drift, intent and meaning of the entire letter, as also Gen. Blair's letter of acceptance, and his speech at Omaha, have the ring of the true metal, and furnish the keynote of the great contest being waged between Democrats and Conservatives, on the one hand, and the Radical party, on the other.

A *sickly* Conservatism, here and there, infesting minds which love to linger half way between the starting point and the goal of certainty and assurance, made some persons cringe and close their eyes as if anticipating an explosion, when the letter to Col. Brodhead first appeared, because they said it meant war—it meant revolution; and chimeras and hob-goblins dire disturbed their dreams. Not so with the great body of earnest, honest people in the land, who were tired of war and surfeited with revolution. To them it was the key note of deliverance to the enslaved South—it was the harbinger of triumph for the Constitution and the restoration of the Federal Union. That whole letter, which has caused such a fluttering with timid minds, frightened the Radicals so terribly, and made them raise the clamor of war and bloodshed, contains not a sentiment hostile to those he has since uttered; but the quotation above, to which no Conservative or Democrat objects, contains the sum and the substance of all that he has said or written.

Every Union man of the North was impelled by the above sentiment to give his sanction to the late war, in its inception, in 1861, and to support it until it was said the Government had triumphed and the Union was saved. This sentiment nerved the arm of Gen. Blair to fight for the Union. It was the alleged attempt to revolutionize the Government and destroy it, on the part of the South, which aroused the patriotism of the North to save it. Will Radicals or Republicans say that the effort to save the Union from usurpation and destruction was wrong, was unpatriotic, was wicked? "Shall we submit to the usurpations of" the Congress and the Radical party, "by which the Government has been overthrown?" Shall those usurpations be allowed to complete its destruction, lest the quiet of the nation be disturbed? Just such a course, on the part of the Government and the Union men, would have resulted in the triumph of secession. "Shall we submit,"—shall the friends of the Constitution, of the Union and of civil liberty, quietly and still longer submit to, indeed acquiesce in, these dangerous and destructive usurpations of Congress, or shall we resist? To submit, declares the success of secession,—the triumph of the revolution and the end of the Government. It may yet be saved by an effort. Its restoration may yet be complete. Was it worth saving when the South "rebelled?" Was it worth a war to save it, when the South seceded? Is it not worth the same effort to save it now? Or has the Government been so blasted and ruined, that it is not *worth* saving?

But, says one, if Gen. Blair's plan is carried out—if the National Executive attempts to arrest the mischief and ruin occasioned by the unconstitutional Reconstruction acts of Congress, war will come. Tush! Whence will it come? Will the Southern States and the "loil militia" attempt to prevent the execution of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof? Will they make war upon the government? Nonsense. Have they not had a sufficient taste of war?

See what the whole people of the United States have submitted to, for the last three years, and yet no war. The *truly loyal* North, see what *it* has borne without bloodshed. In the forcible language of Mr. Blair,

"The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union, have taken from the President the powers vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury, and the great writ of right, the *habeas corpus*—shields of safety for every citizen, and which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our Revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental charter of our liberties—have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our own race have been attainted, convicted, condemned, and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentment, or trial, or witnesses, but by Congressional enactment of *ex post facto* laws, and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition denying even to a full and legal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law.—The same usurping authority has substituted as electors in place of the men of our own race, thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright, through the management of Freedmen's Bureaus and the emissaries of conspirators in other States; and, to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order to make this barbarism supreme."

These are some of the usurpations, the indignities, the insults, they have been bearing for three years, and yet there has been no bloodshed. Is it likely that, when the people of this great nation rise in their might and say that these usurpations must come to an end—they are all null and void—that these Southern States are States and the people under the Constitutions of their own making alone have the right to change or modify their own governments;—that the governments now in existence are invalid, are null—that the new Constitutions they have formed are worthless, because not made in accordance with the chartered rights of a free people, are violative of the Constitution of the United States,—think you, when the people of the United States rise in their might and say these things, as they will say them in thunder tones next November, when they elect Seymour and Blair, that there will be war? And think you, when the President, who takes the oath to obey the Constitution, *does* it, and declares that unconstitutional laws are no laws at all, and that governments, formed without Constitutional warrant, as the new governments of the South have been, are no valid governments, and never can be valid, under the Constitution of the United States, that we shall then have war? Think you that the carpet baggers and scallawags and negroes will take up arms against the government, when the government simply determines to carry out the mandate of the people and of the supreme law of the land? Surely not.

Well, but General Blair's plans are revolutionary? It is easy to call things hard names, but proves it. The sole object of Gen. Blair is so check revolution—to arrest its progress—to correct its abuses and evils—to rid the Country of the evil consequences of revolution. The active usurping power of the Government became dizzy by its success in putting down revolution, reason lost its balance and the government became deranged. Gen. Blair proposes, after the people have restored it to a sound mind, with all it members performing their proper functions, that it should set about at once to repair the damages and remove the obstructions which its damaged condition produced.

The condition of affairs is *unique, sui generis*. The status of the Southern States is unlike that of any other, if the government should be restored to its proper constitutional forms. No history, no dissertations upon law, human or divine, furnish a parallel case. The governments now in the Southern States were not formed by the people—nor are they the result of the rebellion or the usurpation of one portion of the people against the existing governments. They are simply *ordered, created* by Congress, without a shadow of right or authority, but simply because Congress, usurping all the powers of government, determined that such governments should be formed.—The people acting were mere machines.—They were told, 'do this and you shall live, and if you don't you shall perish.' Hence, they acted under duress, the necessity of compulsion and fear.

Now, according to Gen. Blair's scheme, the Government being restored to its senses by the people, simply removes the obstructions to the free action and voice of the people, produced by usurpation and revolution, and they at once displace the governments in existence by following the simple forms of the Constitutions in force in 1860, and form or restore the governments destroyed by the revolution. Will this necessarily bring war upon us? We think not. Nay, we do not believe it. The voice of the people, the whole people, will command, and all will obey. Discord, usurpation, malformations in government will cease, and the Union and Constitution being then "one and inseparable," *we shall have* PEACE. Let the ball roll on, and let the people rally for SEYMOUR AND BLAIR!

REVOLUTION.—The President of the United States is elected by a majority of the electoral votes and not by a majority of the votes of the whole people. This is the fundamental law laid down in the Constitution of the United States. Objectionable it may be, but it must remain the law until it is repealed. *The Democracy refuse to submit to Grant's election if he is elected in the Constitutional method.* The *Sentinel* endorses this revolutionary programme and hopes that an attempt will be made to resist the inauguration of General Grant, even if elected in the same way that all Presidents have been elected heretofore. Proceed, gentlemen; some of you may get more war than beefsteak, before you are done with it.

The foregoing, which has been shown us in the last number of the Radical organ in this City, is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. That paper, under its Yankee auspices, has all the mendacity of the "old issue," without a tithe of its ability. The article from the New York *World*, to which it probably refers, as having been endorsed by the *Sentinel*, says and means nothing more than that if, in defiance of the will of the majority of the people and in violation of the "Constitutional method," the Radicals attempt to declare Grant elected, and to hold on, by force and usurpation, to the powers of the government, the Democracy of the country *will not submit*. We do not believe that they *will* or *ought to* submit to such a destruction of the government. If the majority, expressed in the "Constitutional method," is against them, like peaceable and law abiding citizens they *will* submit.

Again we brand the statement of the Radical organ relative both to ourselves, and the supporters of Seymour and Blair, as false, inside and out.

It is the Radical-rebel-revolutionary party that threaten to have Grant for President, whether the people say so or not, or—*war!* They must be defeated at the polls, or we shall have the awful scenes of the four years between 1861 and 1865 re-enacted!

Let us have peace, says Grant. Grant's masters in Congress seek a new civil war at the South.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smith.

The following bills were reported from Committee, recommending their passage, to wit:

The Code of Civil Procedure;

Bill in relation to legal process;

Bill to regulate the execution of capital offences;

Bill concerning the government of Courts;

Bill to limit liabilities of Sheriffs;

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the French Broad Railroad Company.

The following bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee, and they were discharged from their further consideration, to wit:

Resolution in relation to the late Clerks of the several Courts.

Bill to attach the County of Catawba to the 10th. Judicial District.

Bill to prevent the distillation of wheat and corn.

Bill in relation to a uniform valuation of land.

Bill in relation to the records of the late Courts of Equity.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Mr. Blythe: A bill to punish conspiracy, insurrection, rebellion, &c. Referred to a special Committee of three, viz: Messrs. Blythe, Shoffner and Mason.

By Mr. Love: A bill to prevent the obstruction of the free passage of fish up the Valley River in Cherokee county. Referred to a select Committee of five, viz: Messrs. Love, Blythe, Eaves, Moore, of Yancy, and Smith.

By Mr. Brogden: A bill to provide for the funding of the matured interest of the public debt.

By Mr. Rich: A bill to amend an ordinance to aid the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company.

By Mr. Wynne: A bill regulating the selling of land under execution, &c.

By Mr. Sweet: A bill providing for the filling of vacancies that may occur in the General Assembly.

By Mr. Respass: A bill to vacate certain lands to the State. [This bill provides that for failing to pay tax on land for two years in succession, the land shall be forfeited to the State.

By Mr. Jones: A bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mutual Home Insurance Company. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to extend the Chatham Railroad, on its third reading:

Mr. Sweet offered the following amendment, as the second section, to wit: "The Chatham Railroad Company shall not expend any money on that portion of its line South of its intersection with the Western Railroad, except for the survey and location of the same, until that portion of its line between its junction with the North Carolina Railroad and its intersection with the Western Railroad is completed and in operation, with sufficient rolling stock and suitable Depots, freight engines, machine shops and builings, nor until the obligation expressed in the proviso in section one of this act shall have been complied with;"

Which was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading by the following vote: Ayes 41, Nays none,—and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to negotiate a loan not exceeding $100,000; and the resolution passed its second reading,—Messrs. Barnes and Robbins voting in the negative. This resolution had been sent to the House, under the impression that it required only one reading, and the resolution was returned, by request of the Senate.

ON CALENDAR.

Bill to make Bank bills a set off; passed its second reading.

Bill to repeal an ordinance appointing Commissioners to investigate the accounts and affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company; passed its second reading.

Bill requiring replevy bonds in attachment cases; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Bill defining the boundaries of land granted by the State; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to furnish a statement of the expenses incurred by the late Constitutional Convention, and to itemize said statement.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to lay it on the table, which was rejected.

Mr. Etheridge moved it be referred to the Committee on Finance. Lost.

Mr. Cook moved to include the expenses of the Convention of 1865 '66. Agreed to.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by including, "what disposition has been made of the Common School fund." Agreed to.

Mr. Forkner moved the further consideration of the matter be postponed until the next session of the General Assembly. Withdrawn.

Mr. Eaves moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, was in favor of voting the whole thing down, and moved the whole matter be postponed until the second Tuesday in November. Lost.

Mr. Etheridge moved to amend, by instructing the Treasurer to furnish a statement of what disposition has been made of the $100,000, since the adjournment of the late Convention up to the time of the instalment of the present Treasurer. (What 100,000?)—Agreed to.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, as amended, it was passed by a unanimous vote.

Some time was consumed in discussing the above resolution and the various amendments.

Mr. Love urged the adoption of his resolution, that the people might know what was done with their money. He objected to its being encumbered with so many amendments, evidently intended to stifle it. He ably urged the propriety of embodying these amendments in separate resolutions, and promised to vote for all of them, if so presented.

Mr. Robbins also appealed to those who presented the amendments, to present them in separate resolutions, and pledged himself to vote in favor of them. They were not entirely germane to the original resolution. Some gentlemen had said the object was to offsett the inquiry into the acts of the late Constitutional Convention, by bringing forward other matters. It was an *honest confession*, to admit that the acts of the late Convention needed offsetting! But he would inform gentlemen that the Conservative party was not responsible for the Convention of 1865-'6. The *present* Governor of N. C. called it; the Hon. President of this Senate sat in it as a member; and many other leading Radicals participated. And the white voters of the State (now the Conservatives) voted down its work! He wanted the country to take notice that the manifest purpose of these numerous amendments was to prevent the Treasurer's Report from being received this session. The evident anxiety of the Radicals here to kill off the resolution, by overloading it with cumbrous amendments, awakened suspicions in his mind that he had not before entertained, that the course of the late Convention, in regard to expenditures of money, would not bear investigation.

Various Senators participated in the debate—among others Messrs. Wynne, Cooke, Welker, Shoffner, Galloway, (negro,) Lassiter, Rich, Sweet and Ethridge.

The remarks of Mr. Wynne were forcible and to the point. He insisted that the Radicals owed it to themselves not to allow the impression to go forth to the country that they feared investigation. He confessed that the uneasiness manifested by some Senators here, who were members of the Convention, awakened in his own mind the same suspicions expressed by the Senator from Rowan. He hoped the amendments would be withdrawn and introduced separately.

Mr. Love came on, more than once, with exceedingly pithy, pointed, and telling remarks, cutting the Radicals to the quick, and insisting that they face the music and not kill off his resolution by dodges and subterfuges.

After the adoption of the resolution, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.)

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868.

The House was called to order at the usual time.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of the Baptist Church of the City.

Foster rose to a question of privilege, in reference to the report, in the *Sentinel*, of Mr. Sinclair's allusion to the *silver spoon* business. Foster said that the charge might possibly be made against Gen. Butler *with truth*, but could not be applied to him. He went on to say that all of this discussion arose from an amendment he offered to Mr. Sinclair's bill authorizing the Medical College in Robeson County to dissect bodies, &c., and, in addition, twitted Mr. Sinclair for his solicitude, when the marriage license bill was debated, for the protection of parents who had unmarried daughters. He charged Mr. S. with having, with exceeding suavity and blandishments, entrapped the affections and eloped with the belle of Robeson County.

Mr. Sinclair said it would be unparliamentary to call the member a liar, but nevertheless the assertion that he *was a liar* was true, and he did not think his marital relations were matters to be discussed in this House. The member from Bladen, (Foster,) who wished to incorporate in the bill a provision for embalming bodies, was greatly interested in that business, for, in the pursuit of that occupation at Wilmington, just after the war, he received an order from a Northern gentleman to disinter his son who had died, in that place, from the effects of the amputation of his left leg. Foster, being unable to find the identical body, and disliking to lose his profit, selected a body and cut off one of his legs.—When the body reached home, lo and behold! it was found out that the right leg had been cut off by mistake. The gentleman, of course, discovered the fraud, returned the body, and the carpet-bag resurrectionist was left minus his commission.

Justice, of Rutherford, moved to have an afternoon session, in order that certain gentlemen could have ample time to speak to questions of privilege.

Mr. Sinclair seconded the motion, but the matter was dropped here.

Seymour, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill empowering County Commissioners to select jurors, and recommended its passage, with the following amendment: After the words "moral character," insert the words "and of sufficient intelligence."

The amendment recommended was adopted.

Stevens moved to recommit the bill. Lost.

After some further debate, the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the bill was read for the third time by its title.

Mr. Moore offered the following proviso to the close of Section 1: "*Provided*, that no practising physician or regular minister of the gospel."

Mr. Bowman moved to include in the exemption "keepers of public mills."

Estes moved to include all regular licensed pilots.

The amendment, as amended, prevailed and the bill passed its final reading.

By Mr. Shaver: A resolution that the *per diem* of the Clerks be $2 in excess of that of the members. Lies over.

Leary, (negro,) presented a petition from Wilson Carey, (negro,) of Caswell, setting forth that he had been duly elected to a seat in this Legislature, which had been awarded, by Gen. Canby, to Mr. Long. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Hayes, (negro): A resolution to keep members from absenting themselves without leave.

A message was received from the "Gov.," transmitting a communication from Gov. Worth, in regard to the Executive Mansion. Read and referred.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow the sum of $100,000.

On motion, the resolution was taken up and passed its third reading, with eight dissenting voices.

Williamson, (negro,) moved to reconsider the vote, by which the bill relating to Jurors was passed.

Mr. Bowman moved to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, the motion to table prevailed by a vote of yeas 74, nays 15.

Leary, (negro,) moved to take up the bill relating to prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days.

Mr. Bowman moved to amend by adding "and the days of the Superior Court."

This created a good deal of discussion, and, pending its consideration, the Speaker announced that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the special order, viz: The bill entitled "an act providing for a State police."

Mr. Gatling moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to morrow morning, 10½ o'clock.

Estes (of Maine) moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

Mr. Barnett moved to amend the first section, so as, instead of allowing the Governor to appoint a police force in each county, to empower the County Commissioners to call out a sufficient number of militia, when actually *necessary*.

On the passage of the amendment, Estes called the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, and, the roll being called, resulted yeas 32, nays 59.

Mr. Sinclair moved to strike out, in the same section, the words "organize and equip." Mr. S. called for the yeas and nays, but the call was refused.

Vest said that *loyal* men were in great danger, and that it was the duty of this body to pass some such bill for their protection. The Ku Klux Klan was no myth. It was a powerful organization, ready, now, with open jaws, to swallow, at one gulp, the present negro carpet-bag State government. He felt shaky in his old slippers, and when he calmly thought over the dangers with which the "trooly loil" men were constantly surrounded, it caused each particular hair of his knotted and combined locks to stand on end, like the quills upon the fretful porcupine. Overcome by the feelings originated by the strong prognostication of evil, which his prophetic soul caused to loom up before him, he sunk with gloomy grandeur into his seat.

Ingram commenced with his usual protestations of being exceedingly anxious to do right, and of being very poor, but, withal, a very jewel of honesty. (Don't happen to know his antecedents.—Reporter.) But he was agwine to pose the move to take out anything from the bill. He knowed thar wos Ku Kluxes a plenty, for he had seed thar picters, with a skiliton on one side of it, and though he didn't know much to speak on about the critters, yet he knowed they wos awful secret about thar doings. They made things bounce around Wadesboro, the day when he made a speech thar. They insulted me, Mr. Speaker, they did. They sed it war boys, Mr. Speaker. I tel you it war Ku Klux. They sed they were some arristicratic boys on a drunk. Thar was a hundred of them, Mr. Speaker. We come nigh having a tremenjus riat thar, Mr. Speaker. They sed it war the boys, but, Mr. Speaker, you cant fool old Ingram, and I tell you, most solemnly, it war Ku Klux and nothing else.

The old man, after relating how the aforesaid Ku Klux had gotten after one Henry E. Chillson, of Rhode Island, the carpet-bag member of the late Constitutional from Anson, took his seat, and, soon after, fell into a sweet slumber, edifying the House no more by his brilliant oratory.

Mr. Seymour wanted to know if the member from Robeson (Sinclair) belonged to the Ku Klux.

Mr. Sinclair said he hurled back the insinuation with the contempt it deserved into the teeth of the member from Craven, and stated that he (Sinclair) belonged to the same mid-night association that he (Seymour) did. (Union League.)

Old Major Downing, being awakened by some friend, got up yawning, and having gone through the necessary preliminaries of rubbing his eyes and scratching his head, proceeded with a gravity, which Handy Lockett might envy, to discuss sagely the merits of the bill. He said he had maturely considered it, and the result of his luculbrations was that the "trooly loil" must be protected, and, therefore, he intended to vote for the bill, in its present shape, as it only provided for the use of this police when it should be actually necessary.

Mr. Sinclair wanted to know if he (the old Major) would be willing to insert a provision in the bill, expressly declaring that.

The old Major tried hard to evade the question, but, on being pressed, had to say that he would not, saying that such a provision was *unnecessary*.

Ashworth, (the seedy-looking, from Randolph,) moved the previous question.

Mr. Durham moved to lay the motion on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and, the roll being called, resulted in the motion being lost.

Ashworth then said he would withdraw the call for a short time, with the privilege of renewing whenever he should think proper.

Mr. Hodnett said that he most solemnly protested, in the name of the people of North Carolina, against the passage of this bill. It contained a grave charge of disloyalty against the people. It charged upon the people of the State an intention of committing treason against the government. Now they, the Conservatives on this floor, demand time fully and freely to discuss this measure. They would refute every charge in every particular. The whole thing was gotten up to create political capital. It was a miserable party measure to intimidate the people in the next election, and, as such, he branded all the assertions set forth in it as infamously false. It was proverbial that the people of this State have ever been a law-loving and law-abiding people, and the declaration contained in this bill was a most foul slander upon the virtue, integrity and intelligence of her citizens.

After some further debate, the House, on motion, adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

44 Fayetteville Street.

ARRIVED.—Western Empire Cook Stoves, complete, Climax Furnaces, Brass Kettles.

ALSO,

Coffee and Cut Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffees

50 kegs Cut Nails.

Best Horse Shoe Nails.

Raleigh, July 30-tf J. BROWN, With Hart & Lewis.

Just Received and For Sale,

FIVE BBLS. SYRUP; Corn Whiskey and Cut Herrings, cheap.—Labrador Herrings, large, bright and good, at $7 per bbl.

July 30-tf W. H. JONES & CO., Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

For Sale.

40 SHARES RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK Stock.

W. H. JONES & CO.,

July 30-tf Auction'rs and Com. Merchants.

Davidson College, N. C.

THE SIXTY-FIRST TERM opens on the 24 h of September. A SCIENTIFIC COURSE and a PREPARATORY SCHOOL have been established in connection with the College.

The whole annual expense for the scholastic year is from $200 to $250. The use of scholarships is now restricted to the original purchasers. For particulars, address

Rev. G. WILSON McPHAIL,

July 30-law5* President.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, Va.

THE NEXT SESSION opens 3rd Thursday in Sept., 1868, and closes 4th Thursday in June, 1869. The Faculty consists of

GEN. R. E. LEE, President,

with Professors of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, History and English Language and Literature, Applied Mathematics Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Law and Equity. These are distributed into: 1. Faculty of Arts; 2 Faculty of Science; 3. Faculty of Literature and Philosophy; 4. Faculty of Law. In each of these is conferred a distinct Bachelor's Degree, and the Degree of *Master of Arts* is open alike to students in each course. In the Department of Science are conferred, also, *Professional Diplomas* of Civil Engineer and Mining Engineer. By the aid of a full corps of assistant Professors, provision is made for thorough drilling in the Departments of English, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics.

EXPENSES.—All necessary expenses need not exceed $225.

For full particulars apply to

July 30-3w E. C. GORDON, Clerk of Faculty.

TO TOBACCONISTS.

We invite the attention of Tobacconists to our large stock of Branding Brushes, Inks, Gums and Flavoring Materials, such as

Oil Aniseed	Angelica or Eel Root
" Bergamot	Orris Root
" Cinnamon	Snake Root
" Citronella	Valerian Root
" Geranium	Cardamom Seed
" Lemon	Coriander Seed
" Mirbane	Fennel Seed
" Nutmeg	Aniseed
" Sassafras	Mace
" Wintergreen	Nutmegs
" Orange	Gum Styrax
" Alspice	Gum Arabic
" Cinnamon Bark	Gum Gedda
" Cloves	Sweet Oil, &c.
" Tonka Beans.	

JORDAN & CARR, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Corner Sycamore and Washington Streets. July 27-tf Petersburg, Va.

DR. CHALONER'S CHOLERA MEDICINE cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels. For sale by JORDAN & CARR, Petersburg, July 27-tf Druggists.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Louisburg Female College, FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE FALL SESSION OF 1868 will begin on the 13th day of August.

The success of the institution, under its present administration, has far surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Board (exclusive of washing and lights) and Tuition in the regular English course and Ancient Languages, $100. Extra Studies moderate. $50 in advance,—remainder at the end of the session.

ADVANTAGES.

An able, energetic, and successful Faculty; an extensive and wisely arranged course of study; a judicious and thorough system of instruction; a select Chemical and Philosophical apparatus; a good Library; fine Musical Instruments; a beautiful, pleasant, and healthful location; a large, commodious building, with rooms well ventilated and well warmed in winter; excellent water, good fare; kind attention to the wants of the pupils; mild and efficient government, and ample Religious privileges.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, apply to T. M. JONES, June 15-tf President.

Wake Forest College, N. C.

THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the first day of August, 1868, with the prospect of increased patronage and success. The complete assurance given at the recent Commencement of the adaptedness of the University system to the wants of the times, and of its feasibility, encourages its friends to believe that the College has entered upon a career of popularity and usefulness hitherto unknown in its history. The financial embarrassments to which all Southern Colleges have been subjected are not felt to the same extent at Wake Forest, as at some others, in consequence of the considerable amount of original endowment saved, and of the favorable reception with which the Agent of the College meets in securing additional funds. An expenditure of more than $2,000 has been recently made in improving the condition of the building and grounds.

Determined to bring its advantages within reach of the largest number possible, the Trustees, seconded by the community, have reduced the price of Board and Tuition to the lowest practicable rates.

The officers of instruction are gentlemen of tried ability in their several departments, and the success attending their efforts in the past is the best guarantee the public can have for the future.

The location of the College, in point of healthfulness and accessibility, (being situated on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, a few miles from the Capital of the State,) is not surpassed by that of any other in the land; while the moral and social influences connected with and surrounding it, and the peculiar discipline enforced, present inducements to patronage of no ordinary kind.

A system of PUBLIC LECTURES on literary and scientific subjects has been introduced, with a view to increase the interest of the young men in the several departments of study, and to furnish additional incentives to investigation and research.

Extensive and well selected LIBRARIES belonging to the Societies, and complete APPARATUS, PHILOSOPHICAL and CHEMICAL, are not to be omitted in the enumeration of the advantages possessed.

Another encouraging feature is that there are, at present, thirteen young men engaged in studies preparatory to the work of the Ministry; and it may not be amiss to state that any Minister, who may apply for admission, will receive tuition in all the departments free of charge, and those of this class, who are without means, are encouraged to apply to the Board of Education for further assistance.

EXPENSES IN CURRENCY:

Tuition for Preparatory School (per Session)	$30 00
" " Collegiate Course, " "	35 00
Board per week in private families (Table fare)	2 50 to 3 00
Board, per week, with lodging,	3 00 to 3 75
Room rent (to those lodging in College Building) per session	3 00
Servants' hire " "	2 00
Washing, per month,	$ 75

No Student is permitted to register his name until College dues are paid.

W. T. BROOKS, June 22-d&wtAug15 Sec. Board of Trustees.

Mecklenburg Female College CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. A. G. STACY, A. M., President.

NEXT SCHOOL YEAR WILL COMMENCE October 1st, 1868.

A full corps of able and accomplished Instructors will be at their posts.

Rates as low as can be afforded in a first class Female College. The last scholastic year has just closed. One hundred and fifty four pupils having been enrolled. Address

THE PRESIDENT, July 14-tf Charlotte, N. C.

WILSON SCHOOL, Melville, Alamance County, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION commences July 15th, 1868.

Board and Tuition, $125.

Each pupil will furnish two sheets, 2 pillow-cases and 1 blanket.

For circulars apply to the Principal.

JNO. WILSON, Jr., June 24-law3w Principal.

Thomasville Female College, THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this institution will commence on Tuesday, the 4th of August, and continue twenty weeks.

BOARD: $70 per month, and other charges proportionally low. SIXTY DOLLARS must be prepaid by each young lady on entering, and the balance at the close of the term.

The Faculty is full and composed of able and experienced Teachers. The course is extensive, embracing all the solid and ornamental branches taught in other Female Colleges. The religious advantages are unsurpassed.

This College is located between Salisbury and Greensboro', in one of the most beautiful and healthy towns on the N. C. Central Railroad, and is in two miles of the celebrated "Helton Chalybeate Springs." And at the additional expense of 25 cents per day any of the "College girls" can have the constant use of the water.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, address Rev. D. R. BRUTON, June 24-d2aw4w4w10th aug. President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. T. & W. C. STRONACH,

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS.

MARKET SQUARE, RALEIGH, N. C.

July 29-tf

TWENTY SACKS PRIME RIO COFFEE. For sale by G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

TWENTY POCKETS FINE LAGUIRA. For sale by G. T. & W. C. STRONACH. July 24-tf

TWO HUNDRED LBS. TEAS—Imperial, Gunpowder, &c G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND LBS. WESTERN BACON, arriving. G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

FLOUR—THE BEST. Warranted. G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

ONE HUNDRED LBS. BEAUTIFUL RICE. For sale by July 29-tf G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

Rib Sides.

FIVE THOUSAND LBS. RIB SIDES. 25 bbls. Roe and Cut Herrings, for sale low, to close, by DOUGLAS BELL. July 29-tf

HAMS! HAMS! Another lot of beautiful Family Hams. W. H. JONES & CO., July 29-tf Auction'rs & Com. Merchants.

COTTON SEED MEAL. For Milch Cows. W. H. JONES & CO., July 29-tf Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

BOOK STORES.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

OPPOSITE NATIONAL BANK,

RALEIGH, N. C.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF

SCHOOL BOOKS, STANDARD WORKS,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Together with every article usually kept in their line of business.

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES

AGENTS FOR

WILCOX & GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

June 22-3m

In Branson, J. A Jones

Agt's N. C. Business Directory

BRANSON & JONES,

SUCCESSORS TO

Branson, Farrar & Co.,

CONTINUE THE BOOK BUSINESS AT THE same stand, near Tucker Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at reduced prices.

Consignments of second hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.

Particular attention paid to orders.

BRANSON & JONES, Jan 29 148-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NICHOLSON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, in 6 vols just received and for sale at BRANSON & JONES June 19-tf Raleigh,

New and Elegant Books,

JUST RECEIVED!

Globe edition of Dickens' Works.

" " Bulwer's

" " Shakspeare's

" " Burns' and others

Abbotsford Waverly Novels.

All new, nice and cheap, at

July 4-tf BRANSON & JONES'

MISCELLANEOUS

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in the manufacture of LIME, under the name and style of "POWELL, WILSON & CO" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. M. POWELL,
J. W. WILSON,
J. H. SHERRILL,
M. TROLLINGER.

Catawba Station, N. C., July 18th, 1868

NOTICE.

All claims against the late firm of "Powell Wilson & Co." will be settled by the undersigned and all persons in arrears for Lime will make payment to me as the business of the firm must be closed up. A. M POWELL.

Catawba Station, N. C., July 15-2awtw



MANUFACTURER OF

GOLD AND SILVER WARE

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Fine Cutlery, Table Ware, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles,

and all articles usually found in a first-class establishment.

Call and see June 1-3m

COLGATE & CO'S GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP,

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

For sale by all Grocers. Jan. 22—3m

LIME, LIME, LIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to deliver Lime at Salisbury Station at (12) twelve dollars per ton.

The freight on the N. C. R. R is

From Salisbury to Concord	60c. per ton
" " Charlotte	$1 60 " "
" " Greensboro'	1 40 " "
" " Camp Stops	1 40 " "
" " Hillsboro'	1 80 " "
" " Durham's	1 85 " "
" " Raleigh,	2 15 " "

A. M. POWELL, Catawba Station, N. C., July 24 2aw6w

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

FORMERLY

BROWN'S,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

POTTS & SHELLEY, Proprietors July 25-2w

DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the Office of the Company, on and after July 16, 1868.

W. W. VASS, Treas't. June 27-July31

CALL AND SEE OUR SUGARS. G. T. & W. C. STRONACH

1,000 LBS. ENGLISH SODA. G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

TWENTY-FIVE BBLS. CUT HERRINGS. 10 in 1 bbls. G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

For Sale,

FORTY SHARES OF N. C. R. R STOCK. W. H. JONES & CO., July 24-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

TWENTY BBLS. EXTRA "C" SUGAR. For sale by G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

TWENTY BBLS. COMMON SUGARS. For sale by G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

CRUSHED AND PULVERIZED SUGARS. For sale by G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

FIFTY BARRELS PORTO RICO AND CUBA Sugars. For sale by G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

We are requested to announce that a Convention of delegates, from each Captain's District in the County of Wake, will meet at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the second Saturday, (being the 8th. day,) of August next, to appoint delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, and to make such other arrangements as may be deemed necessary.

Our friends throughout the County are urged to hold meetings at once, to send delegates, and to form SEYMOUR and BLAIR Clubs.

All the friends of Seymour and Blair are invited to attend the County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Western Empire Cook Stoves, Furnaces, Kettles, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails: J. Brown, (with Hart & Lewis.)

Coffee and Cut Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguyra and old Java Coffee: J. Brown, (with Hart & Lewis.)

Syrup, Corn Whiskey, Cut and Labrador Herrings: W. H. Jones & Co., Auction and Commission Merchants.

Forty shares Raleigh National Bank Stock for sale: W. H. Jones & Co.

COLLEGES.—The next session of Washington College, Lexington, Va., of which Gen. Robert E. Lee is President, opens on the third Thursday in September.

The 91st. Term of Davidson College opens on the 24th of September. A scientific course and a Preparatory School have been established in connection with the College. We are gratified to learn that the prospects of this excellent Institution were never more encouraging. Most of the friends of the late State University are now looking to Davidson, Trinity, Wake Forest and Washington College, Va.

See advertisements in to day's paper.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION.—It is stated that the Board of Directors of this Institution have organized by the election of Mr. Coleman, Attorney General, President! and Rev. F. P. Brewer, Secretary. It is alleged, by some one, that Mr. Brewer determined to come South to establish in Raleigh a mixed school of whites and blacks, and that he has affirmed that he expects to have such a school, before he leaves Raleigh. We know nothing as to the truth or falsity of the statement, but we presume that neither the President nor Secretary would object to the mixture. We learn that the Board of Directors have not stultified themselves by the removal of Mr. Palmer, as Principal, who has shown himself to be an excellent manager of the Institution. The Board, we learn, re elected Mr. Palmer, on Saturday last.

"COMMON SENSE."—If you would save time and money, and introduce a pleasant companion and useful friend into your household, send to W. H. Crow, General Agent, &c., Tucker Iron Front Building, and buy one of the "Common Sense Sewing Machines." It will be the best investment of $20 ever made. Mr. Crow, and agents of his appointment, alone have the right to sell it in North Carolina.

GRANT AND COLFAX MEETING.—We learn that *another* attempt was made in the Capitol, on Tuesday night last, to organize a Grant and Coltax Club. As heretofore, the meeting was very thinly attended, but we understand the Club was formed.

An informant tells us that a proposition was made to erase the word Radical from the name of the party, but that Ragland, of Granville, opposed it, and said that he wanted it called the Radical, Scallawag, Republican party. This is just what we expected from Ragland. We have heard that he is charged, (whether truly or not, we do not know,) with having been guilty of forgery, years ago, and that he had to leave the county; but his recent conduct and affiliations, alone, stamp him as a *scallawag*. Yes, that is the name,—that suits: The Radical, Scallawag, Carpet Bag, Republican party.

PETERSBURG INDEX.—We welcome back to our table, with great pleasure, this excellent paper, which has resumed publication with a greatly improved appearance and with fresh evidences of ability and spirit. Success, friend Cameron!

BANKRUPT LAW.—It is stated that the time in which debtors may avail themselves of the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, without paying fifty per cent. of their indebtedness, was extended by Congress, prior to its adjournment, to the first day of June, 1869.

UNIVERSITY.—The *Biblical Recorder* states that R. W. Lassiter has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the University, and that the business of the Trustees is to be transacted by the Board of Education. This is quite a new idea. What is the use, then, of a Board of Trustees? We had supposed that the responsibility of the management of the University vests entirely, under the Constitution, in the Board of Trustees, and not in the Board of Education.

IT HAS BEEN suggested that it would be a proper recognition of distinguished service, if every Democratic meeting would pass a resolution of thanks to Col. Deweese for his instrumentality in dispersing Congress. "Lest the issues should be changed," quoth Washburne. "Great Heavens, we must put a stop to this," ejaculated Boutwell.

THAD STEVENS threatens that, in case certain contingencies should arise, he will vote the Democratic ticket. After so serious a threat, would not the law hold the Democratic ticket justifiable in shooting him on sight?—*Prentice.*

The Radicals are willing to drench the land again in fraternal blood. They seek civil war to prevent a fair and free election.

THE END OF THE BATS.

Neutrality, or being on the fence, is not only a disgusting fashion, but it often terminates in great injury. When fence men have been fully proved, neither side desires to have them. Unstable as water, no one trusts them—slippery as an eel, no one wishes to besmear their hands with their slime, and in a close contest both parties throw them out of the calculation.

A man who serves a party, for what he gets or expects, is devoid of patriotism or principle. He may be quite content to have no politics—no political principles, if he can secure gain from both parties, but such a man has no principles of any kind, except very *bad ones.*

Esop, the author of the inimitable fables, which every school boy has read, must have had a very appreciative sense of the character of the *fence man*, or the man who desired during a contest to be on both sides. Our article, the other day, on "the fence men," called up the fable to the memory of a friend, and, at his suggestion, we reproduce it. Its striking appositeness will be readily perceived. Here it is:

"THE BIRDS, THE BEASTS AND THE BAT. Once upon a time there was a fierce war waged between the Birds and the Beasts,—For a long while the issue of the battle was uncertain, and the Bat, taking advantage of his ambiguous nature, kept aloof and remained neutral. At length, when the Beasts seemed to prevail, the Bat joined their forces and appeared active in the fight; but a rally being made by the Birds which proved successful, he was found at the end of the day among the winning party. A peace being speedily concluded, the Bat's conduct was condemned alike by both parties, and being acknowledged by neither, and so excluded from the terms of the truce, he was obliged to skulk off as best he could, and has ever since lived in holes and corners, never daring to show his face except in the duskiness of twilight."—*Fable* 124.

What thing is more loathsome than a leather-winged Bat?

The present times and the present contest will not admit of indecision, indifference, neutrality or two-sided action. We must be for the Constitution and the country or against them.

THE RADICAL paper in this city mentions that from fifty to one hundred trees around the Insane Asylum have been girdled and are dying, and has the brazen effrontery to charge it to "rebel malignity." We should be glad to have some information from the Steward of the Institution as to how these trees came to be injured. This senseless allegation of the *Standard* is the veriest cry of "Stop thief" we have ever heard. Its "Governor," with party malignity, has deprived the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum of the kind and experienced care of that excellent man and Physician, Dr. Fisher, and hence its effort to muddy the stream that the "Governor" and his party may escape the indignant reprobation of the people.

LEGISLATURE, YESTERDAY.—We have only space to refer to the proceedings in either House, on yesterday. They were unusually interesting and racy.

In the Senate, Messrs. Love, Robbins and others poured hot shot, with decided effect, into the mongrel ranks.

In the House, the Police iniquity was under consideration. The Ku-Klux got in and frightened the body into an adjournment, without action. We shall hear more of it, to-day.

DESECRATION.—The Senate of the United States was in session on *Sunday* last. Wilson tried to call up, on that Day of Peace and Sanctity, the House joint resolution in relation to *giving arms to the "loil"* in the Southern States, and thereby provoking strife and bloodshed. Even Drake objected to this desecration of the day, saying that the only thing that could justify them in holding a session on Sunday was the pressing Executive business for which they had especially met. Wilson is from godly, Puritan New England.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Radical paper in this city makes no allusion to Col. Deweese's famous speech in Congress, the other day. Why don't it publish it? The *compliment*, at least, is due its representative. Is it afraid to publish the speech of Col. Deweese?

THE BOGUS SENATORS FROM THE SOUTH AND THEIR PAY.—A Washington writer says:

"The very cool proposition of Mr. Trumbull to pay the Southern Senators $6,250 each for no equivalent rendered, received a quietus last night, and the new Senators, by their utter want of delicacy, gave it the finishing blow. Mr. Conkling, in calling up the resolution, said the Senators wanted their money, and their subsequent action left no room to doubt his statement. Mr. Davis took the ground that the new Senators could only legally claim compensation from the time that their States were declared entitled to admission, and moved an amendment to that effect. On this amendment every one of the Senators interested voted in the negative but Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina. Mr. Buckalew then raised the point of order that these Senators could not vote on the question, they being interested parties; and Mr. Abbott, of North Carolina, attempted to vote on the question of order. Considerable debate ensued, but none of the Senators interested seemed inclined to withdraw their votes, which apparently disgusted many of the old Senators, for a number of them who had first voted against the amendment of Mr. Davis changed their votes to the other side, and it was carried, much to the disappointment of the carpet-baggers."

FORNEY'S INGRATITUDE TO BLAIR.—In 1859, when Forney abandoned the Democratic party, a crowd of Philadelphia roughs, who were angry at his desertion, assailed him in the bar room of the Girard House, and were evidently so bent on mischief that Forney screamed lustily for help. Just at that moment Gen. Frank Blair, who is as brave as a lion, and who happened to be a guest of the house at the time, hearing Forney's outcry, went to his assistance and rescued him from his assailants. For this act of kindness Forney always Gen. Blair with peculiar bitterness.—*Boston Courier.*

In 1859 Charles D. Drake, now Radical United States Senator, tried to get a bill through the Missouri Legislature, of which he was then a member, the object of which was to drive Francis P. Blair, Jr., from the State of Missouri because of his opposition to the extension of slavery. Soon Vice President Blair will have the pleasure of calling this fellow Drake to order.

A TRUE UNION MAN.

The following letter of Maj. Gen. W. T. Ward, of Kentucky, who was a decided Union man, and who has heretofore acted with the Republican party, has the ring of the true metal. Every true man, who fought for the Constitution and the Union before, ought to be relied upon to do battle for them now. Gen. W. may be relied upon:

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 17, 1868.

Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, Chairman, &c:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, desiring me to make the opening address this evening at the raising of the Democratic flag-pole, and regret that I am unable to comply with the request on account of my health. I am wedded to the Government under which we have lived and prospered so long; and regarding the Union under the Constitution as the main pillar of the liberty which we have enjoyed and so highly prized, I have always been ready to aid, by arms or speech, to preserve it either from force or unlawful legislation. When threatened by force in 1861, I rushed to the tented field and there remained until that force was dispersed and the Union saved.—Immediately thereafter our beloved Union was assailed by nominal Union men in a series of unconstitutional acts far more dangerous to its existence than all that was done during the rebellion. These acts are the freedmen's bureau bill, the *civil rights bill*, the tenure-of-office bill and the reconstruction bills, all without any constitutional authority, and all usurpations on the part of Congress. Add to these the repeal of the law authorizing *appeals in habeas corpus* cases, and we behold an attack on the Union, alarming to all true patriots—and such as ought to unite all in opposition to the party passing and executing such acts. The Democratic party, headed by Seymour and *Blair*, both statesmen and patriots, are now organizing to put down these enemies of the Union and preserve to this and future ages this last stronghold of liberty. The same impulses that led men to take up arms until the war ended, now leads me to join the Democratic party and to aid them to put down this usurping party that passed and are carrying into excution these destructive *measures*, and I will continue with the Democratic party until all these destructive acts are repealed and all the States restored to equality in the Union; and *then, like a good Christian*, I may say, Lord let thy servant depart, *he has seen Thy glory.*

I will give my views at length on these measures to the public on all proper occasions before the elections, when health permits.

Yours, &c.

W. T. WARD.

STATE NEWS.

A correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal* suggests that two hundred delegates be appointed from New Hanover, to the approaching State Democratic Convention,—that they all shall come,—that trains be chartered, a good band of music secured, suitable devices selected, &c. It is also suggested that they can take up the Duplin and Sampson delegations, as they come along. Capital idea. Come along, friends, and bring the music, by all means.

The forming of a Volunteer Company is talked of in Wilmington, after the manner and style of those which existed before the war. The *Journal* suggests that it would be an agreeable method of escaping the militia duty to which our young men will be held liable under our newly-enacted laws.

At the late Democratic Ratification meeting in Monroe, Union County, a number of negroes were present,—all of whom, except two, joined the Seymour and Blair Club, which was formed on the occasion. It is so manifestly to the interest of the negroes to unite with the true whites, that little effort will be necessary to form large Clubs.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad takes place, to-day, to record the decrees of those who have usurped the powers of the State.

The Charter of the City of Wilmington provides that "every Alderman *shall* be, on the day of election, and have been for *six months* before that day, a resident in the Ward for which he shall be elected." Four of "Gov." Holden's appointees do not reside in the Wards for which they have been appointed. Another one of them is a very recent carpet bagger, and as little interested in real estate property as the majority of his associates.

A Seymour and Blair Club has been formed at Lilesville, Anson County.

DEWEESE.—There was some little excitement and a great deal of fun occasioned by the consideration of the Senate amendment to the joint resolution providing for a recess. Before the House met and in the early part of the session the carpet baggers, aided by a few of the more extreme radicals, were engaged in canvassing among members upon the prospect of impeachment and of defeating an early adjournment. Their pretext was that Congress should do something to secure the success of the radical State governments recently established at the South. Their real object, however, was to get time, so as to spring the impeachment question upon the House. When the adjournment question was taken up, therefore, J. T. Deweese, a carpet-bagger from North Carolina, arose from the outer circle of seats on the democratic side and commenced an appeal to the House against adjournment. Calls were made from the republican side for him to come forward, so that he might be heard. He came down the aisle towards the Speaker's stand and finally mounted the Clerk's desk, where Old Thad usually stands when he addresses the House. This movement created great merriment among both republicans and democrats, some of the latter laughing immoderately at the extraordinary modesty of the carpet-bagger, who proceeded in a wild, incoherent way to denounce the democratic party, mixing it up with plaintive stories about the terrible suffering of the truly loyal men of the South. Brooks, Eldridge, Fernando Wood and other leading democrats tried to help his confusion by asking him all sorts of questions, but he generally succeeded in giving them such an answer as to create a laugh at their expense. This pleased the republicans, and Schenck, who had yielded the floor, allowed Deweese to go on and finish his harangue. As he is the first of the carpet-baggers who has attempted to speak in the House, the matter created quite a sensation. The House finally agreed to the resolution of adjournment as it came from the Senate. *Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The accession of the Republicans to power brought on war. Their aim in retiring from power is to bring on more war.

Rather than surrender their usurped power, the Radicals propose to plunge the country again into civil war.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 29, M.

Some twenty-five Radical members of Congress had a private meeting last night. A member of Grant's staff was present.

It was stated that the President was weakening under an apprehension of impeachment in September and would not remove Rollins.

The opinion was expressed that, under yesterday's order from the War Department, the Southern States would undoubtedly go Democratic, and the removal of the President, so far as those present could go, was determined.

The prospect looked gloomy to most of the members, but Grant's election was regarded as a patriotic necessity, which must be achieved.

FROM ST. LOUIS—FIGHT BETWEEN DEMOCRATS AND RADICALS.

NEW YORK, July 29, M.

The *Herald* has a special from St. Louis, stating that a Democratic meeting in Saline County was attacked by the Radicals.

The Radicals were driven off leaving three killed and seven badly wounded. Several Democrats were badly wounded. About twenty-one on each side were hurt.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 29, M.

Turpentine steady at 54@55. Rosin quiet. Gold 1,44¼. Virginias, new, 55.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 29, P. M.

Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular stating that parties desiring to exchange Seven-thirties, due July 15th inst., for Five-twenties, must place them in Mail or Express, addressed to Secretary McCulloch, on or before August 1st.

Seward and Evarts departed for New York, on one week's absence.

The Speaker of the House appointed Poland, Butler and Beck a Committee to visit Prince Edward Island, during the recess, to report the propriety of a reciprocity treaty.

Secretary McCulloch apprehends mischief from the new Tax Bill. Stringent regulations are under preparation.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 29, P. M.

Gen. Pleasonton has gone to Washington. All parties are looking for his return for a solution of the question, whether all the offices in the State are to be cleared of incumbents, who cannot take the test-oath, under the new Fourteenth Amendment. The date of the coming election in Virginia, it is also expected, is to be decided when he returns.

FROM ATLANTA—UNITED STATES SENATORS.

ATLANTA, July 29, P. M.

Joshua Hill and H. O. M. Miller were elected United States Senators on joint ballot to-day.

In the Senate and House, for the long term: Hill 110; Brown 94. For short term, Miller 119, Blodgett 72, scattering 20.

The announcement of the election of Hill and Miller gives general satisfaction and was received with cheers. Much confusion on the announcement, and the galleries and lobbies were ordered to be cleared.

FROM ALABAMA—THE KLU KLUX KLAN.

MONTGOMERY, July 29, P. M.

In the Senate, the time, to-day and yesterday, was consumed in discussing a bill to punish and prevent Klu Kluxism.

In the House, the extreme men are trying to bring up the Common Carrier bill. The matter is before a caucus and will be acted on in a day or so.

The disability question and the selection of electors by the Legislature will likely be acted on in caucus, to-night.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, July 29, P. M.

Franklin J. Moses, father of the Speaker of the House, was elected Chief Justice, to-day, over D. T. Corbin, U. S. District Attorney at Charleston. Moses has never affiliated with the party, and the Republicans say that the party has been sold out. One disgusted *Radical* voted for Wade Hampton, and two or three others for other Democrats. Much excitement and no good feeling. Schism is widening. The election of two Associate Justices to-morrow.

BRIDGE BURNING.

BOSTON, July 29, P. M.

Three Bridges on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road were burned last night, by incendiaries.

SEVERE THUNDER STORM.

SAVANNAH, July 29, P. M.

The severest thunder storm known for years passed over our city this morning. One child was killed, and some buildings struck.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 29, P. M.

Cotton opened firmer and in fair demand, but closed quiet and drooping. Sales of 1800 bales, 25@30.

Turpentine 44@44¼. Rosin 2,35@7½.

Gold strong and excited at 1,44. Southern bonds active.

BALTIMORE, July 29, P. M.

Cotton quiet and steady at 29.

Flour active and very firm.

WILMINGTON, July 29, P. M.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 40. Rosin, lower grades weaker; Pale 4; No. 1, 3 35@3,75; Strained 2,10. Tar advanced 2,45.

LIVERPOOL, July 29, P. M.

Cotton heavy. Sales of 8,000 bales. Uplands 9½; Orleans 9¾.

The Radical papers insist that Gov. Seymour is liable to become insane; "thank God, he is not liable to delirium tremens," says the New Hampshire *Patriot.*

Ex Gov. Brown, the principal orator from the South at the Chicago Radical Convention, was the founder of the Andersonville prison.

Charles Francis Adams will probably succeed Sumner in the United States Senate.

John Bell says he will live to see Seymour elected.

DIED:

In Greensboro', on yesterday, (Wednesday) morning, Mrs. ANN ELIZA MOREHEAD, widow of the late Gov. John M. Morehead, in the 68th year of her age. This exemplary and excellent lady was the daughter of the late Col. Robert Lindsay, of Guilford Co. Her valuable life is terminated in the midst of her usefulness, surrounded by her children and friends, who mourn not without hope. She had been for many years a worthy and useful member of the Presbyterian Church. She rests from her labors and her works do follow her.

NEW SALOON!

JUST OPENED!!

THE FINEST LAGER BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON in the South, just opened opposite to

TUCKER HALL.

The best WINES, LIQUORS, &c.; also to be had at the LOWEST PRICES.

Come one, come all, and judge for yourselves. Every GENTLEMAN will be waited on with politeness and respect, by

July 29-3m THIEM & MULLER.

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	65
" Cape Fear	30
" Charlotte	30
" Wadesboro	27
" Wilmington	30
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	20
" Graham	25
" Lexington (old)	15
" " (new)	10
" Commerce	18
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro', (old)	30
" " (new)	12
Miners' and Planters' Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	27
Greensboro Mutual Ins Co., (old)	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25
S. C. Railroad Stock	15

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

Oct. 20-298-3m

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. W. PULLIAM, President.

W. H. WILLARD, GEO. W. SWEPSON,
A. S. MERRIMON, W. J. HAWKINS.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
J. C. BLAKE, Teller.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at highest prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly, in currency, or in New York funds at par.

Bank of Cape Fear	33
" Charlotte	33
" Clarendon	4
" Commerce	17
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington, (old,)	15
" " (new,)	10
" Lexington, payable at Graham,	21
" North Carolina	55
" Roxboro'	60
" Thomasville	00
" Wadesboro'	27
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
" Wilmington	33
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	23
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	53
" " (new,)	10
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank	40

July 27-135-tf

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	55
" Cape Fear	30
" Charlotte	30
" Lexington, at Graham, new 10, old	16
" Roxborough	60
" Wadesborough	27
" Thomasville	20
" Wilmington	30
" Commerce	16
" Washington	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	3
Miners' and Planter's Bank	40
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough, new 10, old	20
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	27
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Greensborough Mutual	6
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	138
Silver	133
Old Coupons	62
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Sixes	72
Exchange on New York	¼
R. & G. Railroad Stock	40

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BACON	17@25
" BALT. & WESTERN	17@20
BEEF ON HOOF	8@10
" NETT	10@20
BUTTER	25@30
COTTON	26@26
CHICKENS, Spring	15@25
" Grown	25@35
CORN	1 40@1 50
COFFEE	22@40
EGGS	08@20
FLOUR	10@16
FODDER	1 50@1 75
HERRINGS	8c @8@10
HIDES—Green	8c pr lb.
" Dry	15@17
HAY	1 10@1 25 pr. cwt.
LARD	22@25
MEAL	1 40@1 60
MOLASSES	50@65
NAILS	7@10
PEAS—Black	2 00@2 25
" White	2 50@3 00
POTATOES—Irish	1 50@2 50
" Sweet	1 00@1 50
RAGS	4@5
SALT—Fine	4 00@4 25
" Ground	3 00@3 50
SUGAR	13@22
TALLOW	10@12½
VINEGAR	35@75

REMARKS.

Cotton—None offering. Last sales 25@26c.

50 VERY LARGE TUBS.
For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

1,200 LBS OF LARD,
For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMP. OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, June 18th, 1868.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF RALEIGH in the city of Raleigh, in the county of Wake and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof" approved June 3rd, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking, under said act:

NOW, THEREFORE I, Hiland R. Hulburd Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "State National Bank of Raleigh," in the city of Raleigh, in the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this eighteenth day of June, 1868.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Seal. Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 1,634.

STATE NATIONAL BANK,
RALEIGH, N. C.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
W. E. ANDERSON, Cashier.
WM. S. MASON, W. W. VASS,
JAS. H. FOOTE.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Sight and Time bills, Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, Government and State Stocks, Rail Road and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at the counter or remitted for on receipt, by Express, on most favorable terms, by check or in currency.

Deposits received and a general banking business carried on in all its branches.

July 1-3ms.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JULY 21, 1868.

ASSETS, $10,000,000.



No. INSURED 57 000.

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS $1,884,768,51.

DIVIDENDS 30 per cent.

READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD.—The Ætna is a Company that can be thoroughly trusted. It is sound, prompt, and progressive. It rests on a firm basis, pays its claims with alacrity, and goes on its way rejoicing. It has done, within the immediate neighborhood of Hartford, within the last year, a larger business than any other Life Company; which indicates that a prophet has, for once, found honor in his own country.—*New York Insurance Monitor.*

(*Extract from N. Y. Insurance Monitor, Oct. 1868.*)

No Life Insurance Company ever achieved so complete a success as this popular institution. Its popularity is altogether unprecedented in the annals of commercial enterprise in this country.

"A good man leaveth an inheritance."—*Bible.*

IN NORTH CAROLINA the Ætna Life Company has settled policies promptly to date. 17th July, 1868 $45,500 00, and another $5,000 is ready for the legal representative of our deceased fellow-citizen,

A. KLINE,

well known as a prudent and thrifty man of business.

Those who insure in the Ætna may be sure of a certainty for their friends, and that too upon terms as favorable as any first-class Company can afford.

The Ætna is a tried Company.

Call on

W. H. CROW,
General Agent for the State,
Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. MCKEE, Examiner.

July 21-1m.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDSON FESSENDEN, President. | JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to the people of North Carolina, the Agent invites their attention to the following statements:

1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. Its insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 50 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone,—and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $500,000 of losses, and never contested a claim.
7. Its rates of assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a safe business.
8. IT WILL NOT INSURE AN UNSOUND LIFE.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured—which note, in case of death, is never deducted from the face of the policy.
10. IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, which is the last report—showing how much of Assets each Company has to meet each dollar of Liability.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL	$1 74
ÆTNA	1 31
BROOKLYN	1 12
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 05
EQUITABLE	1 04
MANHATTAN	1 02

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States—Its regulations with regard to residence and travel being almost unrestricted.

These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.

Principal Office, HARTFORD, CONN.

For further information, apply to the Traveling Agents, or to

WILLIAM H. BAGLEY,
General Agent for North Carolina,
Jan. 1—124-3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.



ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS. LIFE AND ENDOWMENT. DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY IN CASH.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE

ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

☞ Part of the premium loaned, and no loan or premium note is a lien or claim on the policy in case of death after the second year. ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE, IT IS THE ONLY LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Its rates being lower than those of other Companies.

Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

WM. H. COLE, Secretary. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.

Information gladly furnished by mail, by

A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., March 23—1868-3m

The Daily Sentinel.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

Goldsboro' Female College.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 1st Monday in August, and continue twenty weeks.

BOARD AND TUITION, exclusive of washing and lights, $95,00. Address

E. W. ADAMS, President.

July 11—lawtSept.1 Goldsboro'.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.
Catawba County, N. C.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE will be open for visitors from June 1st to December 1st

The medical properties of the waters, both Sulphur and Chalybeate, unrivalled. Accommodations unsurpassed, and a healthier and more delightful place not to be found.

The Proprietor has gone to great expense to improve and beautify the Springs, with an eye to the comfort of his guests and promises every thing will be done to add to the pleasure of all who may honor him with a visit.

Take the Western N. C. Railroad at Salisbury, either on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday morning, to Hickory Station, where you will find Hacks for the Springs, a distance of six miles over a beautiful well shaded road.

A good band of MUSIC will be at the Springs the entire season. Board $50 per month; $18 per week or $3 per day. Children under ten years of age, and servants, half price. Bath houses complete for pool, plunge, shower or tub baths, and sulphur baths cold or hot.

J. GOLDEN WYATT, Proprietor.

Sparkling Catawba Springs, Catawba Co., N. C. June 1-d&w3m.

R. H. COWAN & CO.,
General Commission and Shipping Merchants.
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Agents for M. Davis & Son's (Liberty, Va.,) celebrated Virginia Chewing Tobacco.
Agents for Lister Bro's Superphosphate of Lime.
Agents for Vulcan Iron Works, Richmond, Va.

R. H. COWAN,
JNO. W. CAMERON, } **Wilmington, N. C.,**
JAS. H. HILL. } *No. 32 North Water St.*

June 26, 1868-1y

Select Boarding and Day School,
HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK, PRINCIPALS.

THE FALL TERM OF 1868 opens July 24th and closes Dec. 10th.

Circulars furnished on application.

July 4-3tawlm

MRS. A. M. GORMAN will accommodate a few boarders, on reasonable terms. Her residence is in a desirable part of the city, convenient to the Capitol, and not very far from the Central Depot. For further information, apply to MRS. A. M. GORMAN.

July 20-tf

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A HOME.

BONA FIDE RAFFLE.

250 CHANCES, $10 EACH.

THE DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE IN WASHINGTON, N. C.

NO HUMBUG THIS TIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED OWNS A VERY VALuable FARM in the lower part of Beaufort County, about 30 miles below Washington, containing 200 ACRES, 50 of which is CLEARED and in a fine state of cultivation, with a

GOOD DWELLING

and all necessary out-houses, and the soil of the tract is of the very best quality. The

FARM

is at the head of North Creek, and within half a mile of good navigation, and within a day's sail of Newbern or Washington. The owner proposes to have the same

RAFFLED OFF

for the sum of $2500. 250 Chances at $10 Each, the Drawing to take place

IN WASHINGTON

as soon as the chances are all taken, under the direction of W. R. J. Burbank, E. S. Hoyt and F. B. Satterthwaite, Esqrs.

The undersigned refers to Messrs. Burbank, Hoyt and Satterthwaite, of Washington, and to R. W Respess and W. C. Campbelle, of Williamston, as to the value of the farm, &c,

The Editor of the Tarboro' *Southerner* at Tarboro', R. W. Respess, of Williamston, and E. S. Hoyt, of Washington, will receive subscriptions and the drawing will take place as soon as possible, after the chances are all taken.

W. O. RESPESS, Washington, N. C.

July 23-1m

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL, } *Principals.*
JNO. B. BURWELL, A. M. }

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the 1st of October, 1868, and continue until 30th June, 1869.

The Session is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and pupils can be entered for the whole session or for one term.

The charge for Board (including *every* expense, washing, fuel, lights, &c.,) with Tuition in English Branches, will be $130, per term of 20 weeks.

Music Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, *extra*, at usual charges.

For Circular and Catalogue, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address

REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Charlotte, N. C.

July 11-3m

1868. SPRING STOCK. 1868.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY!

WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

direct from the Manufacturers, which we will sell as low as goods of the same quality can be bought in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

WYCHE & PARKER, No. 3 Iron Front, up Stairs. Petersburg.

April 1-tf

☞ Those buying for cash shall have the benefit of money.

Just to Hand.

A LARGE LOT of second-hand MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, on consignment, and for sale at very reasonable rates.

BRANSON & JONES, Raleigh, N. C.

June 19-tf

44 Fayetteville Street.

FOR SALE.—A BELL OF BEST BELL Metal, and of excellent tone, suitable for a Church or an Academy. Weight 38 lbs. Will be sold cheap.

J. BROWN, With Hart & Lewis.

Raleigh, July 28-tf

DRIED AND GREEN FRUIT.

We pay special attention to the sale of all kinds of Dried and Green Fruit at this season.

It will pay to ship Good Green Fruit.

J. B. HUNTER & CO., General Commission Merchants.

July 27-1m Portsmouth, Va.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Secure your Seed Wheat from the Genuine Bowden.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a consignment of this noted brand of Wheat, which we offer for sale at a reasonable price. As our Wheat harvest has fallen far short of a general crop, it is to the interest of our Farmers to secure their seed from this excellent brand. Call soon at

July 21-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

THE BEST COFFEES.

G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

1,000 LBS. N. C. BACON. For sale by G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

July 28-tf

THIRTY SACKS GOOD RIO COFFEE. For sale by G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM.

"The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled, for all time to come, by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

First.—Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second.—Amnesty for all past political offences, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third.—Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth.—Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth.—One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth.—Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (great cheering) and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh.—Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth.—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign Powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign Powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge, under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret star chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet, as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or to interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution; and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated Government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a federal union of co-equal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void; that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homestead lands, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, (applause,) in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard."

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS FOR CLUBS.

We have received letters from several sources, requesting us to send printed copies of a Constitution and By Laws for the organization of Seymour and Blair Clubs.—Having none on hand, and no funds to print them, we have prepared the following Constitution and By Laws, as a guide for Clubs, and submit them to the consideration of our friends. They were submitted to the Young Men's meeting to form a Seymour and Blair Club, in this city, on Tuesday night, and unanimously adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1st. This Association shall be styled the —— Club of —— of North Carolina.

ART. 2. The objects of this Association are as follows:—To unite in close political compact every Democrat, Conservative, or by whatever name known, in North Carolina, for the support and defence of the Constitution of the United States; the promotion of the peace and good will of society and the harmony of the Union; the proper enforcement of law and order by legitimate forms, and the utter destruction of Radicalism every where, by the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, as President, and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri, as Vice President, and all other Democratic and Conservative nominees for any office; and, further, to promote the mutual benefit and protection of each other in all lawful pursuits, aiding each other in business, as being members of one great political family, seeking to promote each other's welfare, and especially to extend such aid to those who have been or may be ignored or proscribed by the Radical party, as the Association may be able.

ART. 3. The officers of this Club shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall perform the duties usual to such offices, and who, together with Five Directors, shall be elected annually at the annual meeting of the Association, and shall constitute an Executive Board, to whom shall be committed the interests of the Club.

ART. 4. This Constitution, and such By-Laws or Regulations as the Club may adopt, may be altered, amended or changed at any public meeting of the Club, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

SUBSCRIPTION.

We, whose names are hereto annexed, do solemnly pledge our word and sacred honor, constantly and faithfully to promote the objects and aims of this Club as set forth in the foregoing Constitution, and do hold ourselves ready to defend the same, and to protect, to the extent of our ability, every member of this Association throughout the State.

BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. Every member of this Club shall sign and subscribe the Constitution, in order to recognition.

2. All monied contributions to the objects of the Association shall be voluntary, and shall be held by the Treasurer, who shall keep an exact account and disburse the same only on the order of the Executive Board, to whom he shall submit his accounts when ordered.

3. The Club shall order its public meetings when and where it chooses, and the President may call meetings when desirable, but the Executive Board, or such of its members as may be designated, shall select speakers and make all necessary arrangements.

4. Each member of the Executive Board is hereby appointed a Committee to solicit names for membership, also monied donations for the objects of the Club, and to attend to the general interests of the Club, such as directing the correspondence, procuring and circulating documents, &c.

5. The Executive Board shall meet to transact the private business of the Club as often as it may order, (and the officers of the Club shall be *ex-officio* officers of the Board) when the names of members shall be presented for registration or dismissal for good cause, to consider the financial business of the Club and such other private matters as may be necessary. All members of the club may attend the private meetings of the Board when convenient, and may give counsel but the business of the Board will be determined by the vote of the Board itself.

6. Any member of the Club intending to move to any other section, may obtain a certificate of his membership in this Club, if he desire it, to be signed by the President and Secretary.

7. The Executive Board of each Club will give special attention to all matters of registration voting, &c., see that all do their duty, and that the law is strictly observed, that all fraud or mal-practice is detected and duly punished.

REMARKS.

1. In South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and other Southern States, strong Democratic Clubs are being formed, composed of colored citizens. The Constitution above is so worded that it can be adapted to any place or persons. If Democratic Clubs can be formed entirely of colored persons, perhaps it will be best; but where there are few, the Clubs may decide to enter them on their registers or not, as they may elect.

2. We would suggest that Young Men's Clubs, everywhere, should embrace all young men, from 18 years of age, and upwards. Many old men are faint-hearted, timid, afraid to let people know their political *status*. Take in the young men, who have the pluck, and who may be educated to *love* the Constitution and the country, and who will always vote right, when they become of age. We need the ardor and boldness of youth, as well as the prudence and wisdom of age. The necessity for this, however, would be obviated, if the young men, under the age of 21, would form Clubs of their own.

3. We insist upon forming Clubs in every Ward, in every precinct and Captain's District in the State, where 25 or 30 members, and as many more as possible, can be obtained. The more the better. The talent and energy of all our people must be brought out. It will not do to let the old men and the old party managers do all the managing and the talking. We *must put every man* in some position to be useful. By having a Club in every Ward and every neighborhood, we can find room for a great many as officers and talkers and working men. We can have our Club meetings out of doors, these pleasant nights, by moonlight or camp fires, and there will be a chance for *every man*, who can make a talk, or a little speech, or a great speech, to do something in that line. Let the Clubs be formed. Bring out all our men to work for the Constitution and the country, and let us save them by the election of Seymour and Blair!

Geisers' Separator and Horse Power.

JUST received at N. C. Depot, one more of those celebrated Machines, which will be sold, at Manufacturer's prices, either with or without the Power—freight only added. Call at once and secure it.

—ALSO—

In store Harman's **Steel Tooth Wheel Horse Rake** for 1868, and the Dixie Wheat Fan.

July 2-tf JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

BOARD.

BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH,

At Reasonable Rates.

MY TABLE WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH the best the Market affords. No pains will be spared to render comfortable all who may favor me with a call.

TWO DOLLARS PER DAY

will be charged transient persons. A deduction for longer time.

Members of the approaching Legislature will do well to call, before engaging board elsewhere.

June 26-tf GEO. T. COOKE.

DRY GOODS.

New Spring and Summer Goods for 1868,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

LOOK OUT FOR A CREECH!

JUST RECEIVED, $15,000 worth of new Spring and Summer Goods, which must, at all events, be sold within the next sixty days, if possible.—If you want

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

I have a beautiful assortment of the various styles and latest importations. It is a well known fact, and universally admitted, that

CREECH'S IS THE PLACE

to buy your goods. This can be, and is substantiated daily, by hundreds.

If you want Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linen Goods of all descriptions, and

At Low Prices,

suitable for gentlemen, boys and children's wear, CREECH'S is the place to look for them.

Why, you may go up one side of Fayetteville street and down the other; yes, and then the cross streets, and you will be bound to come to the conclusion that CREECH'S is the place you had better do your trading. If you want

LADIES' BONNETS,

trimmed or untrimmed, CREECH'S is the place to get them. If you wish to purchase any style of

LADIES, MISSES OR CHILDREN'S HATS,

don't buy until you have seen CREECH'S, or you will miss a great bargain, as he has one of the largest and most beautiful assortments in the City. If you are looking for

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes, why if you stop at Creech's you will surely be suited in style quality and price.

I told the people, some time ago, that there was no House in the City that could or would sell goods cheaper than I, and now I intend to keep my word. I said then what I meant, and now mean what I say. So don't fail to come to CREECH'S, on R. Smith's corner.

A. CREECH,

April 8 Fayetteville Street.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Goods as LOW as they can be found in this latitude,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,

No. 21 Fayetteville St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Senior of this firm has been selling Goods for the last twenty years, in this market and can say to our friends that, considering all things, he never had a

BETTER, NICER OR CHEAPER

STOCK OF GOODS

To offer them than they are now opening at their Store, No. 21 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

October 4, 1867—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. F. PESCUD,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

HAS REMOVED his office to his former Drug Store, where he will receive applications and issue Policies of Insurance against loss by Fire, at the lowest remunerative rates, in the following first-class Companies, viz:

Phœnix, of Hartford,
Atlantic, of Brooklyn,
Security, of New York,
Putnam, of Hartford,
Home, of New Haven,
Valley of Virginia, Winchester,
Jefferson, of Virginia, and
The Underwriter's, Selma, Ala.

Their combined Capital and Assetts exceeding **$5,500,000.**

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

P. F. PESCUD, Ins. Agent.

Dec. 14—110-tf

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LANDHOLDERS WHO WISH TO SELL

Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate

of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.

We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address

JNO. B. GRETTER, General Agent, Greensboro', N. C.

Or PHIL THIEM, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 31—72-tf

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION!

ON the 17th day of August 1868, in pursuance of a decree in Equity, made at June Term, 1867, and amended at June Term, 1868, of the Supreme Court of N. C., in the case wherein the Heron Mining Company is complainant and Joseph Weisman is respondent, I shall proceed to sell at the door of the Court House of the County of Wake, in the city of Raleigh, to the highest bidder, the following described property, being all the land and mining interests, mentioned and described in the pleadings, to wit: About

SIXTEEN TRACTS OF LAND,

containing in all some

4,000 ACRES OR MORE.

Also the mining privilege upon two other tracts of some

1,000 ACRES OR MORE.

This land is situate in the County of Wake, and near the city of Raleigh. There is a continuous and many parallel veins of Graphite, Plumbago or Black Lead, much of it of the highest quality, extending throughout the entire chain of tracts, some twelve miles in length.

Terms, 3 per cent cash and the residue of the purchase money upon a credit of one, two and three years.

W. S. MASON, Commissioner.

Jan 30-td

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

BANKING,

Exchange and Collection Office,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Dealers in Bank Notes, Coin, &c.

Prompt and particular attention given to the collection of Notes, Drafts, &c., in all parts of the country.

Refer to NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New York

June 26-1m*

SENTINEL OFFICE

JOB PRINTING.

OUR FRIENDS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, desiring Sheriffs' Clerks or Constables' Blanks,

CARDS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

or other printing, done, will please send in their orders.

They will be neatly executed and done promptly, and on the lowest terms.

We expect soon to have our office supplied with the necessary material to execute the orders of our friends in every species of Job Printing.

Sept. 27—tf WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

20 BBLS. No. 1 FAMILY FLOUR AND other grades, arriving At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Feb 3-159-tf

WHITE PEPPER. At TONNOFFSKI'S.

1868. 1868.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE

SENTINEL.

Published in the City of Raleigh, N. C., Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly.

William E. Pell, } Editors.
Seaton Gales, }

In view of the scarcity of money, and the severity of the times, the Proprietor of the SENTINEL has determined to reduce the terms of the paper, to commence after the 31st, DECEMBER, next, and to make such improvements in its general character as will commend it to the patronage of an enlightened public.

In POLITICS it will be thoroughly Conservative, advocating, at all times:

A strict observance of the Constitution of the United States, and the harmonious Union of equal States;

Obedience to law and the enforcement of order;

The supremacy of the civil over the military, in time of peace;

The equality of the three co-ordinate branches of the government;

The sovereignty of the States over their own internal affairs, in strict conformity to the Constitution;

The maintenance of freedom and justice to all, without distinction of color, but the supremacy of the white race as the governing class;

Opposition to Radicalism in all its phases.

As a NEWS journal, it shall be equal to any.—The principal markets will be regularly published.

Its LITERARY character shall be maintained and improved, by contributions from our best writers.

Finally, the SENTINEL will seek to be the special promoter of the educational, moral and economical interests of the people of North Carolina.

Terms:

Daily Sentinel, for one year,		$8 00
" "	six months,	4 00
" "	three months,	2 00
Semi Weekly Sentinel, for one year,		4 00
" "	six months,	2 00
" "	three months,	1 00
Weekly "	for one year,	2 00
" "	six months,	1 00

All subscriptions strictly cash in advance.

As an advertising medium, the SENTINEL is equal to any in the State. Terms moderate.

☞ We ask every Conservative in the State to become our Agent to extend the circulation of the SENTINEL. The events of 1868 will be exciting and important. The WEEKLY SENTINEL should be in the hands of the great body of the people.—The terms are now so low that every one will be able to pay for it.

W. E. PELL, Proprietor.

Raleigh, Jan. 1st., 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS

1868. 1868.

SPRING TRADE.

TIN WARE AT WHOLESALE.

A LARGE LOT OF TIN WARE ON HAND and constantly making, which will be sold at NEW YORK PRICES!

Material good and workmanship unsurpassed. The undersigned is conducting a NORTH CAROLINA ENTERPRISE, and asks the co-operation of Southern Merchants. He is, by availing himself of the best and most improved machinery, prepared to fill all orders for TIN WARE, and can make the supply equal to the demand.

Send me your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. I will take any kind of good produce in exchange for Tin Ware and particularly want, at best prices, **Rags, Beeswax, Old Copper and Brass** and will pay cash for same, when preferred.

Send for a Price List and compare with your Northern Bills—I WILL TRADE FAIR.

I will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of **Cooking Stoves**, Buck's Patent and others of best make, and will sell right.

E. H. POGUE, Hillsboro N. C.

*Feb 3-150-tf

Newspaper for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale, on accommodating terms, the Newspaper and Job Presses, Type, Inks, fixtures and all the other material pertaining to the *Fayetteville News* publishing and printing office, together with the "good will" and subscription list of the same.—Located in one of the largest towns and best sections of North Carolina, the only secular paper in all the tier of the nine counties of Bladen, Sampson, Robeson, Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond, the Fayetteville *News* offers first-rate inducements to the purchaser. During the past two years it has nearly tripled its circulation, has constantly increased its material—and paid for it—and will make, by a showing of its receipts, a very gratifying exhibit.

One of the proprietors having decided to remove to another State, and the other not feeling inclined or fitted to carry on the business alone, this sale has been deemed necessary; and the most satisfactory evidence will be given persons desiring to purchase, that the present proprietors of the paper are not about to abandon its publication from any failure of success.

For particulars, address

H. L. & J. H. MYROVER, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 18-law2w

NEW SUPPLIES.

Toilet Soaps, Rosin Soaps, Mason's Blacking, Concentrated Lye, Black Pepper, Parlor Matches, Axle Grease and Copperas. Just received at

July 21-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

THE STAMP ACT.

One of the Tax Laws of the U. S.

Acknowledgment of Deeds, exempt.

Affidavit, 5 cents; in suit or legal proceedings, exempt.

Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cent.

Assignment or Transfers, of Mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right 5 cents.

Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Bills of Exchange, Inland drafts or orders payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents.

For every additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 5 cents.

Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, exempt.

On receipt of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts.

Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1.

Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof 50 cents.

Of personal property, other than ship or vessel, Bond personal, for payment of money (see mortgage)—Official, $1.

For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cents.

Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 cents.

Bonds, county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and scrip, are subject to stamp duty. (See mortgage.) Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents.

Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents.

Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, 5 cents.

Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents.

General, 5 cents.

Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of deeds or Notary public, 5 cents.

Of search of records, 5 cents.

That certain papers are on file, 5 cents.

That certain paper cannot be found 5 cents.

Of redemption of land sold for taxes 5 cents.

Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents.

Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents.

Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cents.

Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents.

Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents.

Certified Transcript of Judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents.

Check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Contract (See Agreement Brokers,) 10 cents.

Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value of which does not exceed $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1.

For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars 50 cents.

Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 25 cents.

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, $1,00.

For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Gauger's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gallons gross, 10 cents.

Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents.

Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents.

To vote at an election of an incorporated company, 10 cents.

To receive or collect rents, 25 cents.

To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate, $1.00.

For any other purpose, 50 cents.

Probate of will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,000 $1.00.

For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents.

Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of $1.00.

Protest upon bill, note, check or draft, 25 cts. Promissory. (See Bills of Exchange, inland.) Renewal of, subject to same duty as original note.

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money or debt due exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents.

Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyances.

Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 10 cts.

Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars 20 cents.

Exceeding $1,000, for every $1 000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents.

For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents.

Writs or Legal Documents, writs or other legal process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents.

Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100 or over, 50.

Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for $100 or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents.

Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents.

Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100 25 cents.

When the amount exceeds $100, 50 cents.

Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10, 10 cents.

Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty, 50 cents.

Insurance Life when the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000, 50 cts.

Exceeding $5,000, $1,00.

Lease of lands or tenements where the rents do not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents.

Exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof in excess of $300, 50 cents.

Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a conveyance.

Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or endorsed, five cents additional.

Measurers' Returns, if for quantity not exceeding one thousand bushels, 10 cents.

Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents.

Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500, for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents.

Pawner's Checks 5 cents.

Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents.

Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50 $1.00.

For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50, $1.00.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in Schedule B., except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whom it is made, may stamp it before it is used; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument, to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promissory Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of five cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable, under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyance of real estate, the law provides that [illegible] must answer to the value of the [illegible] interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The following is a full list of the members of both Houses of the Fortieth Congress, the Republican members being marked "r," and the opposition "d."

SENATE.

Benjamin F. Wade, r, of Ohio, President.
John W. Forney, r, of Penn., Secretary.

	Term Expires
MAINE.	
Lot M Morrill r	'69
Wm P Fessenden, r	'71
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Aaron H Cragin, r	'71
Jas W Patterson, r	'73
VERMONT.	
Geo F Edmunds, r	'69
Justus S Morrill, r	'73
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Charles Sumner, r	'69
Henry Wilson, r	'71
RHODE ISLAND.	
William Sprague, r	'69
Henry B Anthony, r	'71
CONNECTICUT.	
James Dixon d	'69
Orris S Ferry, r	'73
NEW YORK.	
Edwin D Morgan r	'69
Roscoe Conkling, r	'73
NEW JERSEY.	
F T Frelinghuysen, r	'69
Alex G Cattell, r	'71
PENNSYLVANIA.	
C R Buckalew, d	'69
Simon Cameron, r	'73
DELAWARE.	
Geo R Riddle, d	'69
Wm Saulsbury, d	'71
MARYLAND.	
Reverdy Johnson, d	'69
—— Hamilton, d	—
WEST VIRGINIA.	
P G Van Winkle, r	'69
Waitman T Willey,	'71
KENTUCKY.	
—— Mc Creery, d	—
Garrett Davis, d	'73
TENNESSEE.	
D T Patterson, d	'69
Joseph S Fowler, r	'71
OHIO.	
Benjamin F Wade, r	'69
John Sherman, r	'73

	Term Expires
INDIANA.	
T A Hendricks, d	'69
Oliver Morton, r	'73
ILLINOIS	
Richard Yates, r	'71
Lyman Trumbull r	'73
MICHIGAN.	
Zach Chandler, r	'69
Jacob M Howard r	'71
WISCONSIN.	
T R Doolittle, d	'69
Timothy O Howe, r	'73
MINNESOTA.	
Alex Ramsey r	'69
Daniel S Norton, d	'71
IOWA.	
James W Grimes, r	'71
James Harlan, r	'73
MISSOURI.	
John B Henderson, r	'69
Charles D Drake, r	'73
KANSAS	
Edmund G Ross, r	'71
Samuel C Pomeroy, r	'73
NEBRASKA.	
Thos W Tipton, r	'69
John M Thayer, r	'71
NEVADA.	
Wm M Stewart, r	'69
James W Nye, r	'71
CALIFORNIA.	
John Conness, r	'69
Cornelius Cole, r	'71
OREGON.	
Geo H Williams, r	'71
Henry Corbett, r	'73
***COLORADO.**	
John Evans, r	—
Jerome B Chaffe, r	—

*Not admitted.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans 44. Democrats and Conservatives, 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Schuyler Colfax, r, of Indiana, Speaker
Edward McPherson, r, of Pennsylvania, Clerk

MAINE.
John Lynch, r
Sidney Perham, r
James G Blaine, r
John A Peters, r
Frederick A Pike, r

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Jacob H Ela, r
Aaron F Stevens, r
Jacob Benton, r

VERMONT.
F E Woodridge, r
Luke P Poland, r
W C Smith, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
Thomas D Eliott, r
Oakes Ames, r
Ginery Twichell, r
Samuel Hooper, r
Benjamin F Butler, r
Nathaniel P Banks, r
George S Boutwell, r
John D Baldwin, r
Wm B Washburn, r
Henry L Dawes, r

RHODE ISLAND.
Thomas Jenckes, r
Nathan F Dixon r

CONNECTICUT.
Richard D Hubbard, d
Julius Hotchkiss, d
H H Starkweather, r
William H Barnum, d

NEW YORK.
Stephen Tabor d
Demas Barnes, d
Wm E Robinson, d
John Fox, d
John Morrissey, d
Thomas E Stewart, d
John W Chandler, d
Jas Brooks, d
Fernando Wood, d
Wm H Robertson, r
Thomas H Van Wyck, r
John H Ketchum, r
Thomas Cornell r
John V L Pruyn d
John A Griswold, r
Orange Ferris r
Calvin T Hulburd, r
James M Mervin, r
Wm C Fields, r
Addison H Laflin, r
Alex H Bailey, r
John C Churchill, r
Denis McCarthy, r
Theo M Pomeroy, r
Wm H Kelsey, r
Wm S Lincoln r
Hamilton Ward, r
Lewis Selye, r
Burt Van Horn, r
James M Murphy, d
Henry Van Aernum, r

NEW JERSEY.
Wm Moore, r
Chas Haight, d
Chas Sitgreaves, d
John Hill, r
Geo A Halsey, r

PENNSYLVANIA.
Samuel J Randall, d
Chas O'Neill, r
Leonard Myers, r
Wm D Kelley r
Caleb N Taylor r
Ben M Boyer, d
Jno M Broomall, r
Jno D Getz, d
Thaddeus Stevens, r
Henry L Cake, r
Daniel M Van Auken, d
Geo W Woodward, d
Ulysses Mercer, r
George F Miller, r
A J Glossbrenner, d
Wm H Koontz, r
Daniel J Morrell, r
Samuel F Wilson, r
Glenni W Scofield, r
Darwin A Finney, r
John Covode, r
Jas K Morehead r
Thomas Williams, r
Geo V Lawrence, r

DELAWARE.
John A Nicholson, d

MARYLAND.
Hiram McCullock, d
Stevenson Archer, d
Chas E Phelps, d
Francis Thomas, r
Frederick Stone, r

WEST VIRGINIA.
Chester D Hubbard, r
Bethuel M Kitchen, r
Daniel Polsley, r

KENTUCKY.
L S Trimble, d
John Y Brown, d
John S Golladay, d
J Proctor Knott, d
Asa P Grover, d
Thomas L Jones, d
James B Beck, d
George M Adams, d
John D Young, d

KANSAS.
Sidney Clarke, r

TENNESSEE.
Roderick R Butler, r

*Not admitted

Horace Maynard, r
William B Stokes, r
James Mullins r
John Trimble, r
Samuel M Arnell r
Isaac R Hawkins, r
David A Nunn, r

OHIO.
Benjamin Eggleston, r
Samuel F Carey r
Robt O Schenck, r
Wm Lawrence, r
Wm Mungen, d
Reader W Clarke, r
Samuel Shellabarger, r
C S Hamilton, r
Ralph P Buckland, r
James M Ashley, r
John T Wilson, r
Philad Van Trump, d
George W Morgan, d
Martin Walker, r
Tobias A Plants, r
John A Bingham, r
Ephraim R Eckley, r
Rufus P Spaulding r
James A Garfield, r

INDIANA.
Wm E Niblack d
Michael C Kerr, d
Morton C Hunter r
Wm S Holman d
George W Julian r
John Coburn r
H D Washburn, r
Goodlove S Orth r
Schuyler Colfax r
John P C Shanks r

ILLINOIS.
At large—J A Logan, r
Norman B Judd, r
John F Farnsworth r
Elihu B Washburne r
Abner C Harding r
Ebon C Ingersoll r
Burton C Cook, r
H P Bromwell r
Shelby M Cullom r
Lewis W Ross, d
Albert G Burr, d
Samuel S Marshall, d
John Baker, r
Green B Raum, r

MICHIGAN.
Fer C Beaman, r
Chas Upson, r
Austin Blair, r
Thos W Ferry, r
R E Trowbridge, r
Jno F Driggs r

WISCONSIN.
Halbert E Paine, r
Ben F Hopkins r
Amasa Cobb, r
Chas A Eldridge, d
Philetus Sawyer, r
C C Washburne r

MINNESOTA.
Wm Windom, r
Ignatius Donnelly,

IOWA.
James F Wilson, r
Hiram Price r
Wm B Allison r
Wm Loughbridge, r
George M Dodge r
Asahel W Hubbard, r

MISSOURI.
Wm A Pile, r
Chas A Newcomb, r
Jas R McCormick d
Jos J Gravelly r
Jos W McClurg r
Robt T Van Horn r
Ben F Loan, r
John F Benjamin r
George W Anderson,

NEBRASKA
John Taffe r

NEVADA.
Delos M Ashley, r

CALIFORNIA
Samuel B Axtell, d
William Higby, r
James A Johnson, d

OREGON.
Rufus Mallory, r

COLORADO.
George M Chilcott, r

DELEGATES.

ARIZONA.
Coles Bashford, r

DAKOTA
Walter A Burleigh r

IDAHO.
E D Holbrook d

MONTANA.
Jas M Cavanaugh d

NEW MEXICO.
C P Clever d (contested)

UTAH.
Wm D Hooper, d

WASHINGTON.
Alvin Flanders r

WYOMING.
James S Cavanaugh r

RECAPITULATION.
(Without Delegates from Territories):
Republicans 145 Democrats and Conservatives, 49.